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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Good Roads Movement has a Majority of Friends in the Senate. Democrats Fight It.

HOUSE TALKS ROADS ALSO.

Filibustering by Democrats—Who Deny That They are Filibusterers—Various Other Matters of Interest to Many People.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5—27TH DAY.

At 11 o'clock a. m., the Senate was called to order by president pro. tem. Francks.

Prayer by Rev. T. W. Babb, one of the assistant door-keepers of the Senate.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.

By Mr. McCaskey, petition from Womans' Christian Temperance Union, asking for a reform school for young criminals; penal institutions.

Farthing, petition from various citizens asking protection from sale of liquor near Mt. Gilead Baptist church in Catawba county; propositions and grievances.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

transmitting certain bills passed by the house asking concurrence of the senate.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

were submitted by Messrs. Abell, Candler, Sigmon and Carver from finance committee: Mr. Fortune, public roads; Mr. Black, engrossed bills; Mr. Westmoreland, committee on public printing.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

White, of Alexander, bill in reference to the adoption of books to be used in the public schools of this State; education.

Dalby, resolution requesting our Senators and representatives to use all means in their power against legislation looking to the issue of bonds redeemable in gold. Federal relations.

Cook, bill providing for superior courts to meet on Tuesday instead of Monday; to the committee on the judiciary.

Also, bill to provide for the execution of bonds by corporations, and to allow them to become guardians and to accept trusts; to the committee on the judiciary.

Norris, bill to incorporate the South Atlantic and Endowment Company of North Carolina; to the committee on corporations.

Also, bill to prohibit adulteration and misbranding articles of food; to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Adams, bill to amend section 30 of the Code; referred to judiciary committee; also bill to incorporate the Sanford, Lillington and Eastern railroad company; referred to committee on internal improvements.

THE CALENDAR.

Senate bill 309, bill in relation to public printing. This was a bill in the shape of a substitute submitted by the committee on public printing, providing for the letting of the printing and binding by the "em" quad, token and volume, from the 22nd of February 1895, till July 1st., 1897, to the lowest bidder, upon one weeks advertisement in the Raleigh paper having the largest bone fide circulation; the contract when let to be ratified by both branches of this General Assembly, and hereafter every two years the public printing and binding shall be let in the same manner to the lowest responsible bidder.

Mr. Abell moved to make this bill special order for 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday; adopted.

Mr. Dowd moved that 200 copies of the bill be printed; concurred in.

149, senate bill, bill to allow counties in the State to levy a special tax for public roads, and when any county shall have provided such a road fund the State shall furnish twenty-five convicts from the State penitentiary, without cost to the county; on its second reading.

Mr. Fowler opposed the bill because of its sectional features. It would possibly work well in Western North Carolina but it would interfere very greatly with the agricultural interests in Eastern Carolina. Much farming was done in the East by convict labor, and the adoption of this bill might draw on these convicts and take them away to work public roads.

Mr. Hoover as an Eastern man favored the bill just as it was presented.

Mr. Moody submitted an amendment that no female convicts shall be worked on the public roads, and that all male convicts so let to the county shall be under the control of the superintendent of the penitentiary as to diet and treatment. Mr. Moody related a most horrible story of the treatment of a white female, who was sentenced to work the public roads in Buncombe county.

Mr. Marshall submitted an amendment that the people shall be allowed to work out their road tax, and that upon the request of 200 voters an election shall be held in any county, and if the vote at such election shall be against such law, it shall be a repeal of the law as to said county.

Mr. Adams objected to the bill because it needed many modifications which he understood it had been referred to the committee to have made. As the bill stood he would oppose it.

A warm debate took place, entered into by Mr. Dowd, D., and Mr. Moody, of Haywood, because of certain language used by the latter somewhat of the character of a campaign political speech. Having no particular bearing upon the merits of the matter under consideration, we do not produce it.

Mr. Fortune demanded the previous question; sustained.

Mr. Marshall's amendment was taken up and lost.

Mr. Moody's amendment was voted on and concurred in.

Mr. Paddison, an amendment, making it mandatory; lost.

Forbes limiting the use of convicts for 90 days only in one year; lost.

Fowler, an amendment making counties pay expenses of transportation of convicts; lost.

The bill as amended (not to work female convicts) on the call of the ayes and noes, passed its second reading, by the following vote: Ayes 30, noes 10.

Those voting on the affirmative were senators Ammons, Bellamy, Black, Candler, Carver, Cook, Dalby, Dula, Farthing, Forbes, Fortune, Franck, Herbert, Hoover, Hurley, Lindsay, McCaskey, Mercer, Mewborne, Moody, of Haywood, Moody of Stanley, Norris, Parsons, Sigmon, Snipes, Starbuck, Stephens, White of Alamance; White, of Alexander; White of perquimans—30

Those voting on the negative, were, Senators Abell, Adams, Dowd, Fowler, Paddison, Sanders, Sharpe, Shaw, Taylor, and Westmoreland—10.

Objection was made to the bill going upon its third reading.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS

reported sundry bills and resolutions as properly enrolled and signed by the Speaker of the House and were ratified by the signature of the president pro tem as follows:

Resolution in regard to public printing; bill to authorize Haywood county to pay certain teachers; to amend chapter 343, laws of 1893; to incorporate the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of North Carolina; bill to incorporate Wampun Cotton Mills of New Hanover county; to repeal chapter 445, laws of 1893, to change the name of the town of Raymouth to that of Woolsey; to fix fees of solicitors in receiverships of infants; to levy a special tax to build a bridge over Tuckaseigee river.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock a. m. today.

HOUSE.

The House met promptly at 11 a. m. Prayer by Rev. J. S. Woodard, member from Swain county. The journal was partially read.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Cheek, petition from citizens of Orange county asking that the county board of education be abolished; referred to committee on education.

Bateman, petition of citizens of Washington county asking for convict labor to clear out the head of Scuppernong river; referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

Hooker, petition from citizens of Beaufort county against establishing the new county of Richland.

Depositions in the case of Thomas C. Parker vs. R. B. Peebles, contested election case; referred to committee on privileges and elections.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wooten, for the judiciary committee, reported back bills 427, 180, 39, 486, 365, and the bill in favor of the public schools of Charlotte, recommending the passage of all but the first named.

Mr. Harris, for the committee on pensions, reported bill 43 favorably.

351 was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Ellis reported substitute for 163, to prohibit the shipping of game from the State.

147, senate bill; 163, house bill, in regard to the stock law in Pamlico county, was reported favorably; so was the bill to reduce the number of pages in the house, by Mr. Smith, of Cleveland, and bill 471, to provide for the registration of mortgages and deeds.

The judiciary committee recommend that 454, repealing section 126 of the Code, be amended and pass as amended; that 199, to empower trustees and mortgagees to act by attorney, 361, 354, and 386 do pass; that 382, 380, 138, and 146 do not pass; that senate bill 8, house bill 432, be referred to the judiciary committee.

RESOLUTIONS

were then introduced as follows:

529, house resolution, by Cheek, from Orange County Alliance, in favor of reducing the salaries of all State and county officers and appropriations so far as practicable; referred to the committee on salaries and fees.

530, house resolution, by Harris, requesting North Carolina Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to defeat any further issue of bonds for gold.

A motion to suspend the rules and place this resolution on the calendar passed, the Democrats as a body voting against it.

NEW BILLS.

530, house resolution, by Hopkins, to reimburse the special committee for their expenses to Morganton; to the committee on finance.

532, house bill, by Alexander of Tyrrell, to amend chapter 232, laws of 1881; to the committee on public roads and turnpikes.

534, Lusk, to amend Code in relation to widows' allowance.; judiciary.

539, French, to satisfy certain judgments against the trustees of the University of North Carolina. Petition of A. W. Shaffer, administrator of Fisk P Brewer; committee on claims.

541, Yates, to repeal chapter 418, laws of 1883; roads and turnpikes.

543, by Winborne, to enforce anti-trust laws, ordered that 200 copies be printed; corporations.

545, by Starbuck, for the maintenance and support of the Agricultural and Mechnnical College for the colored race; appropriates $5000 a year for three years; finance.

547, by Crews, to amend chapter 518, laws 1893, increases appropriation to colored orphan asylum.

549, Bagwell, by request, to amend the law in respect to insurance; referred to committee on insurance.

550, Bagwell, by request, in regard to free tuition at the University of North Carolina, to repeal section 3, chapter 233, laws of 1887; referred to committee on education.

551, McCall, concerning probate of deeds made by husband and wife; referred to judiciary committee.

552, McCall, to validate certain probate of deeds; referred to judiciary committee.

553, McCall, to confer jurisdiction of the probate of deeds in certain cases; referred to committee on judiciary.

554, Bryan, to amend section 30 of the Code so as to limit the time of argument by lawyers to two hours each in all civil actions and in criminal actions for less than felonies; referred to finance committee.

The committee on enrolled bills reported the proper enrollment of bills to authorize the payment of certain teachers of the public schools; to incorporate Wampum Cotton mills in New Hanover county; to incorporate Farmers' Fire and Storm Insurance company; to repeal Chapter 455, laws of 1893; to change the name of Raymouth to Woolsey; to fix fees of solicitors in estates of infants; to build bridge across Tuckaseige River in Jackson county; to regulate the public printing.

MR. HENDERSON'S BILL.

House bill 259, the bill to establish a convict system of working public roads in Wilkes county as amended by Mr. Lusk, then came up as unfinished business with the amendment of Mr. Lusk providing "that no female shall be sentenced to work on the public roads."

A motion was made to refer to the judiciary committee. The motion was lost.

Mr. McKinzy asks that the bill be read. The bill provides for the working of the convicts of adjoining counties with their consent. Mr. Turner moved to amend by adding Mitchell county, Mr. Keathly by adding Sampson, Mr. Flack by adding Rutherford. Mr. Crews to amend by providing that said convicts shall not be subjected to corporal punishment. The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Ray offered three amendments. 1st. Provided that nothing in this act shall authorize the employment of convicts sentenced by magistrates."

Second to strike out all that part of the bill that gives the right to employ convicts from other counties.

[Continued on fourth page.]

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Supreme Council of the National Organization in Session in Raleigh.

MAYOR BADGER'S ADDRESS.

With Addresses of Welcome and Responses from Members of the Order—Many References to the First President, L. L. Polk—The People Who are Here.

The annual session of the Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union began in this city yesterday, with a public meeting in Metropolitan hall at 3 o'clock p. m.

The hall is tendered to the Alliance by the city, and Chief Police Hearit had given attention to its preparation for occupancy by this body. The stars and stripes were in evidence, and a large crayon portrait of Col. L. L. Polk, the first President of this organization was a conspicuous feature in the hall.

Quite a number of delegates were present with a larger number of visitors; and advices were in hand of the arrival of more delegates today. Those present yesterday were:

Marion Butler, N. C., president; D. P. Duncan, S. C., national secretary and treasurer; B. C. Dupree, S. C., assistant secretary; J. W. Denmark, N. C., chaplain; W. S. Barnes and J. M. Mewborne, N. C., stewards; Otho Wilson and H. E. King, N. C., doorkeepers; H. C. Demming, Pa.; Mann Page, Va.; J. E. Dean, N. Y.; H. L. Loucks, S. Dak; Mrs. M. J. Southworth, Col.; T. S. East, Ind.; L. H. Griffith, Ia.; S. L. Oakes, Ind. Ter.; W. J. Wright, Nebr.; W. P. Bricker, Pa.; Harry Tracey, Tex.; J. H. Hobson, Va.; Elmeed Pomeroy, N. J.; D. K. Norris, S. C.; J. H. McDowell, Tenn.; Harry S. Gail, N. Y.; J. F. Willitts, Kans.; S. C. English, W. A. Graham, J. M. Mewborne, and others.

Among the visitors who are not delegates are: A. Wardall, Mrs. J. M Johnson, and S. D. Cooley, Kans.; Gen. James Norton, editor of the Cotton Plant, Columbia, S. C., and N. A. Dunning, editor of the National Watchman, Washington, D. C.

The Council was called to order by President Marion Butler, and opened with prayer by Rev. John Ammons, a state senator, and ex-chaplain of the state alliance.

MARION BUTLER,

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

President Butler then briefly addressed the Council and said: "Among the most distinguished names of the State of North Carolina is that of Badger. A gentleman of that family and name is now the mayor of the city of Raleigh, and I have great pleasure in presenting him to the Council."

Mayor Badger said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the National Farmers' Alliance:

In behalf of the citizens of Raleigh it affords me, its chief officer, unalloyed pleasure to extend to you a cordial welcome to the City of Oaks.

North Carolina is an agricultural State—perhaps too much so for its own permanent prosperity. The welfare of our people, whether residents of city or of country, is intimately bound up in the prosperity of agriculture and those kindred branches of labor which it is the province of the National Farmers' Alliance to foster and encourage. Especially ought this organization to receive an unaffected welcome here. No one can recall without a moistened eye its honored first president; his devotion to the cause of which he was the first chief; his ability, his zeal, his purity of heart and rectitude of purpose. We are glad that this National Assembly will, at its present session, erect an enduring monument to perpetuate the name and character of Leonidas L. Polk. And its present chief officer—young, indefatigable, fixed of purpose, eloquent of speech, of whom perhaps propriety forbids that I should speak no more in his presence,

I am not entitled to participate in your deliberations, but I must be pardoned for expressing a single wish. While I know it is foreign to the purposes of the order, still it too frequently happens that unworthy members on the one hand, and malignant opponents upon the other, have each from his own standpoint labored to bring about a spirit of hostility between the resident of the town and his fellow citizen in the country. God forbid that there should be sown the seeds of any rancor or of an unworthy jealousy. I am sure, Mr. President, that I may be pardoned for expressing the confident hope that the deliberations of your body shall bring about a broad, catholic and generous feeling of kindness between the laborer in the city and his brother who works in the clear sunlight of the open field. We cannot afford to divide in the presence of those whose purposes, whether known to themselves or not, would seem to menace the prosperity of the entire agricultural section of this union.

"Again I bid you a cordial welcome to our city."

When Mayor Badger concluded his address, President Butler arose and walking to him grasped his hand in a cordial manner.

Mr. J. M. Mewborne, president of the North Carolina State Alliance, welcomed the Supreme Council on behalf of the State. His remarks were not extended, but were earnest and eloquent. He bade the delegates welcome to "our realms from the seashore to the mountains." As a representative of the men who are now eking out a scanty sustenance on their farms, I welcome you. I welcome you in the name of the plow boy from Anson county, L. L. Polk, who led the great and effective movement in this country to break down the wall of separation and prejudice between the different sections of the country. I welcome you to our magnificent State, and I bid you see and examine its marvellous resources.

Responses on behalf of the Supreme Council were made by Mr. H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, ex-President of the National Alliance, and Mr. I. E. Dean, of New York, known the country over as "Farmer" Dean. The addresses of these gentlemen were a revelation to many of the visitors and onlookers at this opening meeting. The force and eloquence of the truths they presented had magic effect on the listeners.

Mr. Loucks, in the course of his remarks said:

"I looked forward with pleasure to coming to Raleigh, the seat of Alliance inspiration, to attend this meeting. Nothing is more true than the fact already alluded to, that one of your citizens has been the most potent factor of the age in eradicating sectional bitterness and prejudices. For years the people were torn asunder and kept separated by what appeared to be an unsurmountable wall of sectional prejudice and dislike. There was a design in all this, and the promoters of discord and separation profited by their efforts. All the benevolent associations of the

J. M. MEWBORNE,

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE ALLIANCE.

country, with all their combined influence, could not break it down. Even the church failed as an arbitor of peace in this unfortunate matter, and could create no impression on existing ideas, and was never able to bring about a reconciliation. It remained for the farmers of the country to study the existing conditions from a non-partisan and non-prejudiced stand-point; and when they began that study, what a change comes over the country! The man who inspired that study; the man who made the first effective effort to break down the wall of hate and separation, was from Raleigh, N. C. That man went through the North and West, stopping at many different points, and left no record at any place except such as would inspire brotherhood and fraternalism in the hearts of men. The spirit of that fraternal love will go on and on, and will eventually unite the people in a common brotherhood for the common good."

Mr. Loucks touched economics, and pointed out that the Alliance had said, long since, that the conditions of oppression now prevailing would come. He declared that the existing systems of government would only serve to aggravate these oppressions and depressions, and said with force and emphasis: "We have not seen the worst yet!" He elicited applause when he declared that a just regulation of all matters affecting the public weal could never be accomplished until the demands of the Alliance had been enacted into operative laws. He referred to Mayor Badger's eloquent plea that there should be no antagonism between the workers of the country and city, and emphasized that plea; "but," said he, "any existing antagonism is no fault of ours. It has been created by the political schemers of cities who have set forth that the effort of the country people and farmers was to increase the prices of products of the farm, and thereby make the cost of the necessaries of life heavier to the laborers of the city. This has had the effect of causing what antagonism may exist."

He referred to President Butler of the North Carolina State Alliance, saying he had watched his course with interest. He thought the good name of the man had been influential in enabling him to command the confidence of the people; but when the "hirelings" of political power and the "barnacles" of political ridicule saw fit to call him "Mary Ann" Butler, the whole people knew he was a good thing and a good man and appropriated him for their own.

Mr. I. E. Dean, of New York, made the second response on behalf of the Alliance. He was pleasantly introduced by President Butler, and his remarks were very eloquent and effective. He said: "I want to acknowledge that I have more feeling in this work than in any other with which I have ever been connected; and yet I would, perhaps, never been in it but for a citizen of your city and state. When it was proposed to hold the meeting of the Supreme Council here, and during the meeting to lay the corner-stone of a monument to that citizen, I determined to be present, even though I had to walk, Brothers (for I have a right to call you brothers); brotherhood was instituted by Him who taught us to say 'our Father who art in heaven.' If he had said 'my Father,' Christianity would have been only a small incident of the history of eighteen hundred years ago. But he made us brotherby saying 'our Father;' and I believe the spirit of that kind of brotherhood was what inspired L. L. Polk to come from the Sunny South, like a blaze of glory, through the fogs and films of prejudice and sectionalism, and speak of the brotherhood of man. When he spoke, men, women and children who heard him were willing to take his hand, to welcome him to their hearts, and to say with faith, fervor and power, God bless you!"

Mr. Dean spoke of the comparative conditions of his state and North Carolina. 'With a population of 6,000,000 souls they were mortgaged for an average of $268 each, while in North Carolina, the per capita mortgage debt was only $70. Three million of the people of New York were absolutely without property—personal or real; and many who would be members of the Alliance cannot afford it, though the dues are simply nominal. This organization is trying to do what no other organization on earth is attempting; that is to show these people—and people elsewhere who may be in the same condition—how to dispose of their labor and the products of their labor in such way as will give them a living. "We are banded together for this purpose, and we must get these people up, or we must go down with them. Patrick Henry is said to have remarked, when talking of the Declaration of Independence: 'We must all stand together now, or we will hang separately.' And we must stand together to solve this problem, for if we scatter in our efforts, and can use no cohesive power and influence, we must all go down separately. I shall never forget the words of L. L. Polk, when making a speech at Indianapolis for brotherhood and co-operation, with a view to uplifting the whole people. He said: 'Forgotten and forgiven, be the animosities engendered by the late war, in the presence of such a problem.'"

Mr. Dean referred to the monument to be erected to the memory of L. L. Polk, and said that was proper; but his idea was to eventually erect a lasting memorial building in honor of that man—one which would stand for him as Cooper Union, in New York stands for Peter Cooper.

President Butler appointed the following committee on credentials: J. H. Hobson, Virginia; W. P. Bricker, of Pennsylvania, and D. P. Duncan, of South Carolina.

Invitations were read from the principal of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute and from Peace Institute, to attend concerts at those places.

The Council then adjourned till 8 o'clock p. m., for the regular organization work of the Alliance.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE CURRENCY.

At the evening meeting the Council adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is currently reported that another bond issue has been determined upon by the President of the United States; and

Whereas, In our opinion existing statute laws do not authorize such issue; neither do present emergencies require it; and

Whereas, The power is now reposed in the general government to meet such pressing contingencies by the plain terms of existing laws; therefore

Resolved, That this National Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, in regular session assembled, enter our solemn and most earnest protest against such issue,

Resolved, That instead, the administration be urged to employ the option allowed by law, and pay out silver, as well as gold, when coin is demanded for the treasury notes,

Resolved, That if this does not end the present emergency, that the government be requested to issue non-interest bearing full legal tender treasury notes.

SECOND DAY OF THE ALLIANCE MEETING.

The Supreme Council Approves the Phillips Bill. An Elegant Parquet. Many Subjects of Interest Talked About.

The Supreme Council of the National Alliance was called to order yesterday morning at 10 o'clock by President Marion Butler.

Attention was first given to reports from the national lecturers. Of these there are four, and of the four Mr. J. F. Willetts, of Kansas, and Mrs. R. A. Southworth, of Colorado, were present. They gave extended accounts of their work during the past year and illustrated the facts that the Alliance in

H. L. LOUCKS, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE,

most sections of the country was in good condition, and that it was generally making substantial gains.

A partial report and some recommendations of the National executive committee were next heard, and the matters presented created some interesting discussion. One of the recommendations was that the Alliance endorse the Phillips bill, which was introduced in the National House of Representatives on January 14, 1895.

This bill provides for the appointment, by the President, of a non-partisan commission to collect information, and to consider and recommend legislation to meet problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital. It is to be called "The Industrial Commission," and is to be composed of 21 members. The President will appoint five men representative of labor, five representative of agriculture and five representative of business. Each one

H. C. DEMMING, OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

of these divisions of five members is to appoint two additional members, thus making the whole number of the commission twenty-one. A majority of the Presidential appointees shall not belong to any one of the political parties which took part in the last Presidential election, and the divisions of five shall not make their appointments of two members each from the same political party. The President is empowered to remove any member of the commission for sufficient cause. Each division may employ one legal adviser, and shall be allowed one secretary at a salary of two hundred dollars per month. The commission shall convene in the city of Washington sixty days after appointment and shall elect one of its members president. The duty of the commission shall be to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, to labor, to agriculture and to business, and recommend to Congress such legislation as it may deem best upon these subjects, and shall suggest such laws as will harmonize any conflicting interests and be equitable to the laborer, the employer, the producer and the consumer. The salary and mileage of the commission shall be the same as that of members of the House of Representatives, but the total cost of the commission shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars per year.

After some discussion the Council endorsed the bill.

Another matter laid before the Council by the executive committee was the plan projected by the National Federation of Farmers, organized at Chicago recently, for merging into one body all the various farmers-organizations of the country. This matter was merely suggested, and the Council declined to take any action concerning it.

The most vigorous work of the day was a step toward putting the National Council on a solid and easy financial condition, and pending discussion of this subject the council adjourned.

An incident of the day's session was a visit of a committee of Atlanta citizens, who appeared before the Council in the interest of the Cotton States and International Exposition to be held at Atlanta this year.

The committee on platform has its work well in hand and will make a report this morning. It is thought that there will be no material change in the Ocala declaration of demands.

BANQUET LAST NIGHT.

What proved to be a pleasant incident of the session of the Council was an elegant banquet given in its honor at the Yarboro House last night at 9:30 o'clock. Covers were laid for one hundred and fifty persons, and every seat was occupied. The menu was pro-

MAJ. MANN PAGE, OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

fuse but delicate, and engaged the attention of the participants for some time. A cessation was put to the practical discussion of gastronomy, however, by Maj. Mann Page, who rapped for attention, and announced that it was his purpose to announce some toasts and to call for responses. This declaration was carried out, and the following toasts and responses made up the programme.

TOASTS, ETC.

The following were the toasts:

Our Guests; J. M. Mewborne, North Carolina.

Home, Fraternal and Social Features of the Alliance; A. Wardall, of Kansas.

The Business Features of the Alliance; W. H. Worth, of North Carolina; W. P. Bricker, of Pennsylvania.

The Relation of the Alliance to Politics; I. E. Dean, of New York.

The American Farmer; Mr. Hobson, of Kansas.

Our Minerals and Gems; H. C. Demming, of Pennsylvania.

Bimetallism; J. M. Devine, of Nebraska.

The Women of the Union—the Mothers of Heroes, the Wives of Patriots, the Sweethearts of our Sterling Youth; D. P. Duncan, of South Carolina.

Industrial Education, A. Q. Holladay, of North Carolina.

The Homes of the Masses the Safety of the Nation; Harry Tracy, of Texas Alliance Literature; N. A. Dunning of D. C.

The Overproduction Fallacy; Mann Page, of Virginia.

The Union of the South and West the Hope of Good Government; H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota.

D. P. DUNCAN, NATIONAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

THE POLK MONUMENT.

Today has been set as the time for laying the corner stone of the monument to be erected to the memory of Col. L. L. Polk, the first president of the Alliance.

The weather permitting, the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. will convene in Masonic hall at 12 o'clock. The Supreme Council of the National Alliance will convene in Metropolitan hall at the same time, and both organizations will proceed to Oakwood cemetery, where the monument is to be erected, and lay the corner stone.

Major Mann Page, of Virginia, will make the special oration of the occasion, and the address is programmed to be delivered at the grave of the deceased Alliance chieftain, in whose honor a shaft is to be raised; but inclemency of weather will change this so that the oration will be delivered in Metropolitan hall at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Major Page is what is known as a typical "old Virginia gentleman." He appreciated thoroughly the intents and work of Col. Polk, and was his special, personal friend till death. He will make a strong and eloquent address.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

The Supreme Council and the Polk Monument—The Atlanta Exposition.

THIRD DAY.

The Supreme Council of the National Alliance met in Metropolitan Hall yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Only a brief session was held, which was chiefly devoted to the report of the executive committee.

Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Wardall, of Kansas, was seated as a delegate.

Mr. E. M. Wardall, of Monrovia, California, arrived and presented his credentials, and was also seated.

According to appointment, the Council, at 12 o'clock, in connection with the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., proceeded to the location of the monument to be erected to the memory of Col. L. L. Polk and laid the corner-stone of the shaft. The Council, individually and collectively, gave vent

[Continued on 2nd page.]

THE CORNER STONE LAID.

The Monument to Col. L. L. Polk, is Started on its Way to Completion.

A HANDSOME TRIBUTE.

By Mann Page of Virginia, to the Memory of the Great Alliancerman—A Large Crowd Witness the Ceremonies Which are Conducted by the Masonic Fraternity.

At exactly eight minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday, the reserve force of five street cars left Metropolitan hall loaded down with those who were to be present at the exercises of the laying of the corner stone of the monument to the great Alliance leader. The fearful weather had its effects on the size of the crowd attending, but still a goodly number braved the inclement atmosphere and lent their countenance to the exercises which were in honor of the great chieftain of the Alliance.

Col. Polk was an ardent Mason, and the first carload were men of this noble order who were to unite in this tribute to their dead brother. The other cars were filled mainly with National Alliancemen and legislators, and the people of the town were well represented.

For more than an hour the rough and frozen road to the cemetery was filled with vehicles of all kinds, and the side walks crowded with those who wished to pay this, their tribute to him who did so much for the weal of the common people.

On arriving at the cemetery all left for the hallowed spot where the ashes of the dead Alliancemen lay at rest.

The Raleigh band preceded the Masonic Fraternity to the grave. Immediately following the band came a long string of citizens generally. Just at the point a man of national reputation was heard to remark that this was the handsomest tribute ever paid a man. The weather was stinging cold and sleeting and yet such a crowd turned out as seldom has ever been in Oakwood cemetery. Near the place where the grave is marked was erected a temporary stand on which were a large number of ladies, among whom were Mrs. L. L. Polk, the widow of the deceased; Miss Carrie Polk and Mrs. J. V. Denmark, his two daughters; Mrs. M. Mewborne, Mrs. Marion Butler, Mrs. Wardall, of Kansas; Mrs. Johnson, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. W. S. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Davis, of North Carolina, Mrs. W. H. Worth, Mrs. R. C. River and quite a number of others.

The exercises were opened by Grand Master of the Masons, Moye, who spoke of the custom of the order in laying corner-stones and the fact that no organization of men did so much of this work. He also referred to Col. Polk as a Mason, his high standing in the fraternity and the universal love and regard the Masons had for him.

Then, after chaplain Broughton had offered prayer, the corner stone was laid with the beautiful and solemn Masonic ceremonies.

The deposit was made and wheat corn, wine and oil, signifying plenty, joy and peace, had been placed under the stone, it was put in place.

Chaplain Broughton then pronounced the benediction and the crowd, that had stood silent, respectful, while the ceremonies were being conducted, and while the sleet and rain beat with icy strength upon their heads, striking deep into their shivering bodies, started hastily for the city and back to Metropolitan Hall, where Col. Mann Page, of Virginia, concluded the exercises with the following address:

ADDRESS OF MAJOR MANN PAGE.

Brother President, and Ladies and Gentlemen, and Brethren of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union:

We have assembled here today to assist in the laying of the corner stone of a monument to our beloved and honored brother, the late L. L. Polk, first president of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

Leonidas Lafayette Polk was born in Anson county, North Carolina, on the 24th of April, 1837. He was the son of Andrew Polk, a farmer of Mecklenburg county, and was himself trained for the same pursuit. His early boyhood was spent upon the farm and at school in his native county. In 1855 and 1856 he took a course relating to scientific agriculture at Davidson college, and the next year, at the age of twenty, he was married to Sarah P. Gaddy, a daughter of Joel Gaddy, a prosperous farmer of Anson. About that time he purchased his father's old homestead from the executors, and settled down to farming. In 1860 he was elected by the Whigs at the head of his ticket, a member of the legislature from his native county. He made the canvass

OPENLY AS A UNION MAN.

In the legislature, along with many other whigs, he exerted his utmost power to prevent the calling of the state convention; but President Lincoln's proclamation calling on North Carolina for troops to invade her sister states broke the backbone of the opposition, and converted him and the others into

OPEN SECESSIONISTS.

When in the fall of 1861 measures were taken to put the state on a war footing, he was detailed, under the commission of colonel, to organize the militia in his own county. This difficult and delicate task he performed with much credit until May, 1862, when he

VOLUNTEERED AS A PRIVATE

in the Twenty-Sixth North Carolina regiment, then commanded by Col. (late Senator) Vance. He declined the position of captain offered him by his colonel, but did subsequently accept that of sergeant-major. He was with his regiment in the battles of Kinston, Newbern, Washington and Plymouth, in North Carolina, and in the seven days fight around Richmond. He subsequently joined the Forty-Third North Carolina regiment under Col. Kenan, and was with it

IN THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,

where he was wounded. He recovered in August, and re-joined the regiment, which was then with Lee's army. Early in 1864 he fought under Hoke at Plymouth and later at Drewry's Bluff under Beauregard; and he was in the battles at North Anna Bridge, Hanover Junction, Bethesda Church, and other points. He also took part with his regiment in the battles of Washington City, Snicker's Ferry, Bunker Hill, Berryville and Kernstown, being

UNDER FIRE FORTY ONE TIMES

in the course of that summer. While serving in the army of Virginia in 1864, he was elected by his people at home to the legislature.

Accepting, after the war, the changed conditions of affairs, he with his faithful wife, who had been hitherto unused to toil, set resolutely to work; she to her domestic duties, and he to the plough.

In 1873 he

FOUNDED THE VILLAGE OF POLKTON

on his farm, and shortly after, sold it off to settlers and began to devote himself more exclusively to the service of the State. As chairman of the committee for the State Grange, he was the moving spirit in the establishment of the agricultural department. When in 1877 the act for its establishment was passed, he became its first

AND MOST EFFICIENT COMMISSIONER.

In 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887, he was the most powerful factor in the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in this State.

A convention of the farmers of the cotton States was called, which met in the city of Atlanta, Ga., August 16th, 1887. Colonel Polk was unanimously elected President. At the next annual meeting of this association, which was held in Raleigh, N. C., August 21-28, Col. Polk was again unanimously elected President; also in 1889.

* * * * * * *

It was with some hesitancy that I accepted the invitation to deliver this address, conscious of my inability to do full justice to the life, and character of this noble defender of oppressed humanity.

It had been my privilege to know Col. Polk but a little over two years, during which time he was the most conspicuous defender, and devoted advocate of the principles of our order.

Few men in so short a time ever won the hearts and confidence of the masses of the people, or did so much

TO ALLAY SECTIONAL AND NATIONAL PREJUDICE.

The South never had a truer son; the nation a purer patriot.

Washington brought a nation into life and became the "Father of his country;" Polk lost his life striving to protect the heritage of his people.

Jefferson was more than the author of the Declaration of Independence; he laid the basis of popular liberty; Polk died while nobly

BATTLING FOR THE RIGHTS

of the industrial classes. From every section of the country there came resolutions of sympathy, loving memorials, and beautiful poems.

In the Arena, published at Boston, August, 1892, the following notice of Col. Polk's death appears:

"On the 11th of June, there passed from life one of the

NOBLEST SOULS IN PUBLIC LIFE,

the most conspicuous apostle of industrial freedom in America. Mr. L. L. Polk was one of those sincere, honest, and intensely human natures, whose love for the oppressed amounts to a passion."

"Col. Polk, by no means strong or well, was over-mastered by one great and luminous belief that he should live to see the industrial millions of America emancipated. When he saw and felt the fact that social conditions were slowly but surely pressing down into a sea of

HOPELESS POVERTY AND TENANTRY

the sober industrial millions of the great republic; he entered the battle with a zeal which burnt out the candle long before he reached the ripe age his noble life merited.

True patriot, wise leader, noble man—
Not for such as he the formal pomp
And empty show of grief; but higher far
A shrine within the sorrowing people's heart,
Where love and reverence guard his memory.
And loftier yet—the honor unexcelled—
A place among the shining band of those
Who have lived, fought and died for Truth and Right."

My first meeting with Col. Polk was at St. Louis, December 3rd, 1889. We had corresponded with each other during the year just closing, and I had formed a high opinion of him; but when we met and grasped each others hand, I felt the magnetic influence of his man, who was to be our honored and trusted leader.

It was during this meeting that the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union was organized, and L. L. Polk chosen president. This was the first

AND MOST IMPORTANT ACTION

of that convention; for President Polk was without a peer as an organizer, combining executive ability with rare oratorical powers, seldom equalled, and never excelled.

He accepted the office and its responsibilities with a high sense of honor, and a just appreciation of the obligations he had assumed, and devoted his talents, and energies to the

FULL PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.

By reference to his annual address delivered at Ocala, December 2nd, 1890, you can form some idea of his power as an organizer; for in one short year he had added to the roll call of the Supreme Council, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, California, Colorado, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Oklahoma; and his organizers were at work in the States of Washington, Oregon, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, and Arizona; he having

VISITED OFFICIALLY 24 STATES

during the year 1890.

In reviewing his speeches and his addresses, delivered while he was president, I have felt that if time permitted, I would with more satisfaction to myself, fill the position assigned to me on this occasion, by reproducing his own words, so matchless in expression and pregnant with truth.

With prophetic vision

HE SAW THE DANGERS

which today we realize as true, when he exclaimed: "Centralized capital, allied to irresponsible corporate power, stands today as a formidable menace to individual rights and popular government. This power is felt in our halls of legislation, State and National, in our conventions, at the ballot box, and

IN OUR TEMPLES OF JUSTICE,

and it arrogantly lays its unholy hand on that greatest and most powerful lever of modern thought and action, the press of our country."

President Polk recognized the importance of education. He said: "If I were asked what is the greatest and most essential need of order, I should unhesitatingly answer, and in one word;"

EDUCATION.

If we

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DELAY.

THE CAUCASIAN has no hesitation at all in stating that the Democratic members of this legislature, with a very few honorable exceptions, are pursuing a policy of obstruction and delay, pure and simple. We have no hesitation in saying that this policy was agreed upon in Democratic caucus. We are sure that the means to be used to obstruct and hinder the majority were discussed, and in some cases, exact parts were assigned to certain members to perform in carrying out the policy.

Now, we say, that any party of men, who will conspire to obstruct public business at the expense of the tax-payers, in order to gain a mere party advantage, are criminals; and should be treated by public sentiment just as other criminals are treated.

We are aware that several Democrats have denied that they are obstructionists. But before their denials can be accepted they will have to make catagorical and explicit repudiation of the arrangements made by the caucus. We have no wish to fasten a stigma upon any innocent person. But when men of good character are known to be associated with conspirators, or criminals, the burden of showing the purity of their intentions and the innocence of their actions is upon them. We believe all the Democrats were in the caucus; and they cannot escape the charge of being parties to its criminal policy, without coming out and proving by their word and by their actions, that they do not approve of its methods.

So much for the minority.

The Co-operationist majority must know that the policy of obstruction has been agreed upon by their enemies. They must know that this policy has been agreed upon by the Democrats to bring the Co-operationist majority into disrepute with the people who sent them here. They must know that the Democrats have adopted the game of obstruction and delay, for the express purpose of being able to go before the people with the record of a legislative session wasted, so that they may defeat them at the polls. The majority must know, that it has the power to put an end to all delays, by whomsoever planned.

Why, then, does not the majority use its power to strangle these obstructionists without further mercy? Why are not all bills of a private or trivial nature promptly laid upon the table? Why is not the wind incontinently knocked out of every man who tries to use his place and opportunity of speaking to consume time? Why do the men of the majority put themselves in the power of these conspirators?

We think if the policy of obstruction and delay is not speedily and summarily rebuked by the majority, their responsibility will be quite as great as that of the conspiring and obstructing minority.

There are several very important things yet to be done. There is the county government bill, the election bill, the interest reduction bill, a sound and safe common school bill, and others that might be mentioned, all to be passed into law. These things will not be done if a way is not found to put an end to the power of the minority to obstruct legislation.

We call attention to this matter, in this, way in the hope that the friends of the people may be made to see the peril of their position, and take steps while they can to assure their own position, and justify the wisdom that elected them members of the General Assembly of 1895.

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY.

We said some days ago, that Mr. Cleveland, the President of the United States, was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, for which he ought to be impeached. We want now to call attention, a little more particularly, to the extent and enormity of the President's crimes.

He has tried to induce the Congress of the United States to grant him authority to issue bonds to the amount of $500,000,000. It was his intention to use these bonds to destroy $500,000,000 of money now in circulation. He based his plea for this authority upon the assumption that the greenbacks and treasury notes were redeemable in gold. This he knows to be false. There are no outstanding obligations of the United States which are payable in gold, except a few millions of gold certificates. All other obligations of the United States, including every class of its bonds, are payable in coin.

Mr. Cleveland wanted authority to issue *gold* bonds, with a view of destroying all our currency now redeemable in coin; and of thus putting the conntry absolutely into the hands of the owners of gold. He knows that so long as these coin notes are outstanding, any administration may elect to redeem them in silver. And he knows that, so long as it is in the power of any administration to redeem these notes with silver, it will not be possible to fasten the single gold standard upon the country.

Mr. Cleveland has had it in his power all the while to redeem every note presented at the Treasury with silver. He knows that he has not redeemed one dollar of such obligations with silver. He knows he has paid gold out to redeem these notes, with millions of silver lying idle in the Treasury. He knows, if he had redeemed the notes, as they were presented for redemption, with silver there would have been—there could have been—no run upon the gold reserve in the Treasury. He knows that he deliberately, wickedly, criminally, elected to redeem these notes with gold, in order that there might be a run upon the gold in the Treasury. He knows that he has brought about this run upon the treasury gold in order to bring about conditions, that would force Congress to retire our currency, and put the country upon a gold basis. He knows all these things: and knowing them, as he does, and acting as he has, he is a criminal.

But let it be always remembered, that Mr. Cleveland is a product of the National Democratic party. He was brought into political being by that party. He is doing the work that was mapped out by the leaders of that party. He has been three times nominated for the Presidency by that party. He was nominated by that party each time because it was known, that he would be the tool and thing of the gold sharks. That party is responsible for Mr. Cleveland and his crimes. Let it be held to its responsibility.

THE LEGISLATURE.

It is conceded by the enemies of Co-operation themselves, that this legislature has an opportunity to make itself immortal. We want to point out again what some of this General Assembly's oportunities are:

The debtor class in this State have their necks under the iron heel of an eight per cent interest law. They have been suffering under this law for years. Their sufferings are becoming more and more intense, and their position more and more abject and pitiable, as this law, slowly but surely, eats away their substance. This law was fixed upon the people and has been continued upon them, in spite of pleas and protestations and prayers, by the Democratic party. This legislature has an opportunity to take away the burdens imposed by this law, and give to suffering debtors the inspiration of hope. Will it suffer its opportunity to pass? May a merciful God forbid!

The election law of this State was devised to disfranchise large numbers of free citizens in this State; and, for years and years, it has done just what it was enacted to do. It has done more than it was enacted to do. It has not only disfranchised large numbers of citizens, but it has debauched the public conscience to an arlarming extent. Men who stood as fair before the world as any man on earth, through winking at the operations of this Democratic engine of disfranchisement and wrong called an election law, have become so deadened to the appeals of right and justice, that they not only wink at the wrong, but come boldly out, and try to justify its fearful evil effects. This legislature has an opportunity to repeal this election law, and enact an election statute that shall be religiously fair to all citizens and to every citizen—fair to all parties and to every party. Will it let this opportunity go by? We hope not—most profoundly do we hope not!

The system of county government is as mean a piece of political machinery as ever was devised since history began her records. It was invented to keep the Democrats in power. It has kept them in power for twenty years. It has put the financial affairs of every county into the hands of an irresponsible oligarchy: and these have had their own way in disregard of all right and decency. This legislature has an opportunity to repeal this wretched system; and put in its place another system which shall restore the interests and actions of all local government to the hands of the people themselves. Will it suffer the opportunity to do this to pass? We shall see! We shall see! We shall see!

The Common School law of this State has been very defective from the first; and the schools themselves, have been miserably inefficient. This legislature has an opportunity to give to every child of school age in North Carolina the privileges and benefits of a four months school each year. Will the legislature let the session go by without giving these blessings to the children of the State? We hope not!—we hope not!

These are some of the opportunities given to the legislature of 1895. If it should embrace these opportunities, and do these thiags, it will be entitled to live forever in the grateful memories of all good men. May God grant the legislature grace to do all these things, and to do them unselfishly and well!

VERY HONORABLE ACTION.

We are informed, upon what we regard as good authority, that Messrs. Payne and Carlyle, to whom certificates of election were awarded in Robeson county, and whose rights to sit in this General Asssmbly have been contested, went last night before the House Committee on Privileges and elections and surrendered their seats to the contestants without a trial in the House.

This action is very honorable to these gentlemen; and it gives us great pleasure to commend their manliness and courage thus shown.

Mr. Payne is the author of the present election law of this State.

The Farmers' Alliance.

(Continued from 1st page.)

to expression of appreciation for the dauntlessness of the Grand Lodge in facing the prevailing terrific weather and conducting the ceremonies of the order so thoroughly, earnestly and eloquently.

The following resolution with reference to that fraternity was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks be and are hereby tendered to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Most Worshipful Grand Master and other officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina, for their official services in laying the corner-stone of the monument to Brother Polk."

At the evening session some time was devoted to the discussion of constitutional amendments. The Council endorsed the Cotton States and International Exposition by the adoption of the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, There will be held in Atlanta, Ga., from September 18th, to December 31st, 1895, the Cotton States and International Exposition, and

"WHEREAS, Said exposition is national and international in its character, and has received the endorsement of the general government and many states; and

WHEREAS, The purpose of said exposition is to develop trade relations and commerce between this country and the countries south of us, and to illustrate the resources, progress and development of this country, it is therefore

"Resolved, By the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union in annual session, that said exposition is endorsed and commended to the people of this country."

COMMITTEE DAY.

Some Modifications in the Platform---The Pacific Scheme Condemned---Election of Officers---Resolutions of Thanks.

FOURTH DAY.

The Supreme Council of the National Alliance met yesterday morning in Metropolitan hall.

The annual address of the president was one of the features of the session, and is presented elsewhere in full this morning.

It was platform committee day, and the report of that committee created some lively and earnest discussion. Some of the delegates were evidently in favor of simply reaffirming the old platform of demands, without any alteration; but a larger number endorsed the report of the committee, which recommended a change in the plank, and it was changed accordingly.

TRANSPORTATION.

The platform has heretofore been construed as demanding the government ownership of all railroads. Hereafter that plank will demand that the government shall own and operate just enough of the competing railroad lines of the country, to effectually give the government full control of the regulation of passenger fares and freight rates.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The demand for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people was also modified, and will hereafter be, in effect, as follows: That each State shall be divided into two districts of nearly equal voting population, and that a Senator from each shall be elected by a direct vote of the people of the district.

FINANCE.

The financial problem proved to be one of much interest and earnest discussion by the Council, and the deliberations of the body crystalized into the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, In a land of boundless resources, blessed in unstinted measure with heaven's bounties, in the enjoyment of profound peace with all the world, the wail of distress fills the land; the lives and inheritances of the unborn is being offered as a pledge to the pawn shops of Europe to obtain money to meet the current expenses of our national government; while bankruptcy holds high carnival in our land, forcing our railways into the hands of receivers, breaking down manufactures and merchants; despoiling our people of their homes; condemning labor to idleness and starvation, undermining morals and imperiling civilization; and,

WHEREAS, This unnatural paradox—suffering in the midst of abundance—is a self-imposed condition through ignorance of economic law and our yielding to the tyranny of pre-conceived opinions, until citizens and patriots are transformed into blind partisans, and

WHEREAS, The most formidable power that ever menaced the liberties of man—the gold bond banking trust of the world, holding bonds and mortgages against the nations and people of the earth, aggregating billions of dollars—controlling the governments of nations, and none more than our own—is seeking to still further increase the value of gold, which has already been doubled, and in like proportion destroy the value of all property; and

WHEREAS, The bankers and money owners of this country are demanding that our government surrender its sovereign power to control the volume of currency into their hands, in order that the notes issued by the United States government, the only money of the people still remaining, may be converted into interest-bearing gold bonds to make room for the currency of national banks, and thus place in their hands the power of life and death over all business interests, and

WHEREAS, The gold standard, by increasing the demand for gold so increases its purchasing power, that constantly falling prices makes enterprise the party to bankruptcy and eliminates the difference between mortgages and deeds, while the fall in silver has enabled the wheat and cotton of India to be brought into the markets of Europe in competition with our product until they no longer pay the cost of production; and this same disaster which has overtaken our wheat and cotton industries will soon fall as a crushing blow upon our manufacturers and laborers, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That while standing firmly by all of our Alliance demands we recognize that no other reform is possible until the destructive policy of contracting our money volume is overthrown, and the banks of the country be forced to retire from government business.

That, having at last forced the financial issue to the front, we will fearlessly meet this issue and serve notice on the country that we will never rest until people shall rule instead of the dollar, and a pronounced American financial system established."

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Council took an interest in the proposition to fund the debt of the Pacific railroads to the government, and expressed its sentiments in the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union in convention assembled, that we are unalterably opposed to the Reiley funding bill or any other bill for refunding the Pacific railroad bonds.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

National President, J. F. Willetts, of Kansas.

Vice-President, H. C. Snavely, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary-Treasurer, D. D. Duncan, of South Carolina.

National Executive Committee: Mann Page, of Virginia; H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota; H. C. Demming, of Pennsylvania; Marion Butler, of North Carolina; I. E. Dean, of New York.

NIGHT SESSION.

At the night session the newly elected officers were installed. Resolutions of appreciation and thanks were adopted for courtesies and invitations extended the Council by the Blind Institution, the A. & M. College, Peace Institute and Prof. Holmes, of the Geological survey, for an invitation to visit the State Museum.

Graceful reference was made to Mrs. L. L. Polk and daughters in a resolution expressing pleasure and gratification at meeting North Carolina people associated with Alliance work; and appreciative reference was made to the retiring President, Marion Butler and lady.

A resolution offered by H. C. Demming, of Pennsylvania was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we acknowledge with thanks and gratitude the numerous courtesies of His Honor, the Mayor of Raleigh, and the Chief of Police and assistants, while occupying Metropolitan hall, and His Honor's main office for our sessions.

Resolved, That we especially thank the committee of arrangements and reception, and the committee on banquet, for the superb manner in which they have provided for our every comfort and enjoyment.

The following resolution was offered by the new President of the Alliance:

Resolved: By the National Council in Raleigh assembled, that we tender our most heartfelt thanks to the brothers and sisters of North Carolina, for the very excellent and hospitable manner in which we have constantly been treated in their capital city: for their splendid banquet nd constant attention; and that throughout subsequent life our stay in their midst will ever be one of the brightest that hangs on memory's wall.

The Council then adjourned.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS

Of President Marion Butler, of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

BRETHREN—This is an age of organization and co-operation.

That organization was economical and otherwise beneficial for the co-operative advancement of mutual interest has long been evident. It is more evident to-day. We have reached that point in our civilization, even under a republican form of government, where organization is not only beneficial, but also necessary. This is true with reference to every class of our citizens and to every division of our various industries and professions. To no one does it with more force than to the

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSES,

Yet they are among the last to avail themselves of the advantage of organization, as well as to learn the absolute necessity therefor

At various times in the past, numerous efforts to organize permanently have been made, and, with what result, is a matter of history and is well known. And while the result is well known, yet I hardly think the cause of such failures is generally understood by us.

It is true, that whenever an organization has been started or attempted, that those classes of our citizens who, being organized, have had the advantage of us being unorganized, (and knowing that organization on our part would soon result in increased intelligence, and therefore united action for the protection of our rights and interest,) have used every agency that united brain could devise and combined money could control,

TO DEMORALIZE, DEFEAT AND DISRUPT

the organization. The newspapers and politicians have been largely used to make the attack from the outside by misrepresentation and appeals to prejudice, while the Judases in the organization, whose price was thirty pieces of silver (more or less,) have always been found to do the work of spies and traitors on the inside.

But this is not necessarily the cause of the failures. The basic cause that makes such hostile agencies successful in my opinion lies deeper. In fact, it is inherent in the rank and file of the majority of the members themselves of such organizations. It is a cause produced by our surroundings, supplemented by false teachings. It is a cause that may be termed a cumulative, hereditary trait of our social character. I refer to a cause which, for the want of name, I will describe as produced by the

WANT OF A SUFFICIENT SOCIAL CONTACT

and a fair and tolerant exchange of opinions and ideas. I refer to the want of cohesion; to our failure to pool our divergent opinions and agree upon a common line of action that would represent the combined wisdom of all.

When we violate God's great social laws; when we fail to put our hearts next to our neighbors' hearts; when we fail to bring our intellect, in contact with our neighbors, then both the soul and the intellect, instead of developing, broadening and elevating, making us more like our Maker, and becoming fit to work out the highest destiny of intellectual christianity, our souls contract and shrivel, our intellects

GROW WEAK AND NARROW.

Here is the great trouble, here lies the defect; here lies the cause of failure.

To bridge over the great want of social intercourse in rural life, to stimulate intellectual development by the contact of intellect with intellect, to exchange opinions so as to avoid experimental errors in business as well as to get the benefit of a multitude of counsel for future efforts, to learn the lesson of making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, has been the great object of all of the past efforts among the agricultural and industrial classes at organization. And especially is this the great original purpose of the Alliance, and is now the basic *idea* for its perpetual existence.

So we see that the corner-stones on which the Alliance was founded and is standing today, are: First, social and moral development; second, intellectual development, followed

BY CO-OPERATION IN BUSINESS EFFORTS

and industrial pursuits.

In towns and cities the various business, professional and monopoly organizations have for their original purpose the second of the above objects. There, a close or compact population gives the opportunity for social advantages without an organization for that specific purpose. But the organizations of towns and cities have another purpose and mission, though incidental, yet highly important in a republican form of government. What is it? It is to use the power and influence of their organization in the legislative halls,

AND AT THE BALLOT-BOX

to prevent hostile legislation against the class of citizens which their organization represents. So far, such use of their power is proper and necessary, and it is our duty to use our organization for the same purpose. But prompted by selfishness and greed these organizations often go further. They use their power to inaugurate and execute hostile legislation against other classes not organized, or poorly organized and weak. The latter exercise of this power in defiance of right, but too often under the cover of law,

IS THE SNAKE IN OUR BODY POLITIC,

and the curse of our civilization. This is the frightful game where the big fish eat the smaller fish, and then turn to eat each other. We have seen this game played with growing force and intensity, and for the last few months we have seen it in its most frightful aspect.

None have suffered more from this evil condition, as a rule, than the industrial and agricultural classes—the bone and sinew, the wealth producers of the land. Yet, viewed from the standpoint of numbers, none were, and are today better able, not only to protect themselves,

BUT TO FORCE JUSTICE TO BE DONE

to all other classes alike.

That we have failed in this, is little short of a crime—a crime not only against those dependent upon us, but against all oppressed and suffering humanity.

But why have we failed? The basic cause lies in the cumulative hereditary defect of ourselves. The isolated lives we have lived have resulted in each one following his own way, unaided and unguided by the wisdom that comes from the association of ideas. We have not pooled our intellects and manhood; we have fought single handed, and alone have been beaten in detail. Past organizations and lodges of the present organization, the Alliance, have disbanded because every man could not see alike and agree. Our intellects are made different. We were intended to differ, and in differing to find the truth, or at least

A SAFE LINE OF ACTION

between our divergent opinions. All other classes and organizations have learned the use and value of divergent opinions, and have learned the perfection of human wisdom from organization, by acting as a unit on a line of action, that was the combined wisdom of all, though it did not represent the individual opinion of a single member of their organization. They have practiced co-operation themselves, but

HAVE PREACHED COMPETITION TO US.

Competition is destructive—it is the devil's game. When we learn this lesson; when we overcome this fatal defect in our own organization, and unlearn the false education that has been taught us by selfish and designing monopoly: when we begin to practice co-operation, we will not only be able to protect ourselves, but to advance our mutual interests. Then we will not only be prosperous, but also well nigh invincible.

And though every effort at organization in the past has failed, yet every effort has done good. Every effort has to a certain extent overcome the fatal defect, and taught us the folly and danger of competition and the value of possibilities of co-operation. The same cause that produced the other organizations produced the Alliance, but the cause is intensified. The same defect that made the other organizations fail may wreck this organization, but the defect is growing less—is disappearing. I trust that the time has come,

THAT THE HOUR HAS STRUCK,

when the people's organization, under the guidance of a Divine Providence, will be successful—will become permanent. But let this be as it may; let every reformer feel that it is his duty to press forward—the Lord helps those who help themselves. Let every reformer buckle on his armor with new zeal. The struggle will be great, but the results will be greater. The result will be either justice and liberty, or oppression and servitude.

We have so long allowed other classes, organized to control legislatures, congresses, and to exercise undue influence on the executives and the courts, and to encroach upon our rights through the form of law, that today we find heartless greed and soulless monopoly

ENTRENCHED BEHIND UNJUST LAWS,

and watching the rising tide of discontent from the millions they have oppressed, bled, made poor, and who are well nigh desperate. These monopoly organizations understand the significance of this last, great uprising of the people. They are preparing for the struggle. Kindred monopolies are organizing into associations of monopolies with one central head. They see that the people are learning to stand together and that the people may, therefore, succeed. They see that the reforms demanded by the people, if successful, will force them to discontinue their game of speculation and wholesale preying upon the masses. They are growing arrogant as well

AS MORE VIGILANT AND SUBTLE.

And still at this critical hour, when liberty, justice and even a republican form of government are hanging in the balance, and it seems that nothing can save the people but a united effort on their part to regain their government, and re-establish the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, the hired press and the servile politicians howl that "the Alliance has gone into politics." They would have the people to devote their whole time to making more wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco, while they want you to have confidence in them to run the government, to make money scarcer, to make products cheaper, make debts bigger, and lay a larger tribute and

A HEAVIER BURDEN UPON THE MASSES

for the benefit of the monopolies and the bondholders. I wish to say to you that the supreme duty of this organization today, in my opinion, is to throw its whole power and influence to correct the evils that have grown up in our government; to re-establish the principles of justice so as to make it possible for the great, original purpose of the organization to be carried out.

TO BLESS AND ELEVATE MANKIND;

and in my opinion the question of questions to be considered, and first forced to a just conclusion, is financial reform.

But let me beseech you in striving to accomplish this high and all important duty, not to give up your organization and tie your faith to a political party. It is true that all political reforms must be gotten through political parties. But we must keep up our organization in orderto have influence with political parties. Political parties are a necessity, but our organization is a greater necessity. Professional politicians too often control them; and politicians act more from a sense of selfishness and fear than from a sense of justice and right. Therefore let the organization hold itself

INDEPENDENT OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES,

and be ever ready to help to defeat or to elect a party according to the principles that it holds and acts upon. By such independent action only can we purify politics, and be able to preserve our country and our liberties.

The partisan—the political tool—serves his party right or wrong. The highest type of a patriot is a non-partisan; he supports any party that furthers the principles of honest government; he fights any party that serves monopoly and class interest to the detriment of the people; he cares nothing

FOR THE NAME OF THE LABEL

of the party, but whatever party his conscience, enlightened by a correct knowledge of facts, showshim he should support for that one election, he supports with all the zeal and ability that his Maker has blessed him with. This I conceive to be the duty of all true Alliancemen with reference to politics.

When the political evils from which we are suffering are corrected, and mark my words—no party will ever do it if this organization goes down, then let the Alliance give its chief attention to its original purpose. But also remember that it will be even necessary for us to keep well informed on political questions, and take a keen and active interest in the actions of all political parties, less the enemy of the people should then

CORRUPT OUR GOVERNMENT AGAIN.

Our victory so far has come through education. Let us spread reform literature. We have done much, but we can and should do more.

I feel like congratulating the Alliance on its success in political reformation so far. For we have succeeded in two very important points—two points that make genuine reform a certainty in the near future.

First. We have succeeded in getting the real issue, finance, before the people, and the issue is clearly defined.

Second. We have succeeded in placing the responsibility for bad government where it belongs. It cannot be shifted from party to party any longer The author of the game of shifting responsibility is no less a personage

THAN SATAN HIMSELF.

He commenced the game in the garden of Eden and will continue to try to work it till the end of time. But the politician is now nearing the end of his row. The party now in power—the goldbug party must face the people with its record and go down, or it must fail to do so and be swept out of existence. There are but two parties now in this country, the one the gold bond monopoly party, the other the great masses of the people who are engaged in productive and legitimate business. Some true Alliancemen have differed as to methods and party agencies in the past, but the time is near at hand when there will be no excuse or chance

FOR HONEST MEN TO DIFFER.

Let every reformer take fresh hope and courage. Our victory so far has come through education. Let us spread reform literature. We have done much but we can and should do more. Yes, let us continue to educate, let us continue to organize, build the organization stronger as well as larger. Stand by your guns, press forward with your banner and victory will crown your heroic efforts.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

With a Flat Proposition to Nominate Gold in the Bond---Can Sell Bonds for Coin---But British Directors Want "Gold."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress of the United States:

Since my recent communication to the Congress calling attention to our financial condition and suggesting legislation which I deemed essential to our national welfare and credit, the anxiety and apprehension then existing in business circles have continued. As a precaution therefore, against the failure of timely legislative aid through Congressional action, cautious preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible advantage,

IN DEFAULT OF BETTER MEANS,

such executive authority as may, without additional legislation, be exercised for the purpose of reinforcing and maintaining in our treasury an adequate and safe gold reserve.

In the judgment of those especially charged with this responsibility, the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation is so unpromising, with the omission thus far on the part of the Congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises, as to enjoin immediate executive action with the facilities now at hand.

Therefore, in pursuance of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, the

DETAILS OF AN ARRANGEMENT

have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfill their undertaking, whereby bonds of the United States, authorized under the act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin, thirty years after date, with interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, to the amount of a little less than sixty-two millions and four hundred thousand dollars are to be issued for

THE PURCHASE OF GOLD COIN

amounting to a sum slightly in excess of $65,000,000, to be delivered to the treasury of the United States, which sum added to the gold now held in our reserve will so restore such reserve as to make it amount to something more than one hundred millions of dollars. Such a premium is to be allowed to the government upon the bonds as to fix the rate of interest upon the amount of gold realized at three and three-fourths per cent. per annum. At least one-half of the gold to be obtained

IS TO BE SUPPLIED FROM ABROAD,

which is a very important and favorable feature of the transaction.

The privilege is especially reserved to the government to substitute at par, within ten days from this date, in lieu of the four per cent. coin bonds, other bonds in terms payable in "gold" and bearing only three per cent. interest if the issue of the same should in the meantime be

AUTHORIZED BY THE CONGRESS.

The arrangement thus completed, which after careful inquiry appears in present circumstances and considering all the objects desired, to be the best attainable, develops such a difference in the estimation of investors between bonds made payable in coin and those specifically

MADE PAYABLE IN GOLD

in favor of the latter, as is represented by three-fourths of a cent in annual interest. In the agreement just concluded the annual saving in interest to the government if three per cent. gold bonds should be substituted for 4 per cent. coin bonds, under the privilege reserved, would be five hundred and thirty-nine thousand, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars amounting in thirty years or at the maturity of the coin bonds, to sixteen million, one hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars

Of course there never should be a doubt in any quarter as to the

REDEMPTION IN GOLD

of the bonds of the government which are made payable in coin. Therefore the discrimination, in the judgment of investors, between our bond obligations payable in coin, and those specifically made payable in gold, is very significant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that whatever may be our views on the subject, the sentiments or preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold are

NOT SUBSECT TO OUR DICTATION.

I have only to add that, in my opinion, the transaction herein detailed for the information of the Congress, promises better resnits than the efforts previously made in the direction of effectively adding to our gold reserve through the sale of bonds; and I believe it will tend as far as such action can in present circumstances to meet the determination expressed in the clause of the act of July 14, 1890, and that in the language of such repealing act the arrangement made will aid our efforts to "insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.

GROVER CLEVELAND."

Executive Mansion, Feb. 8, 1895.

STRUCK BY A SLEIGH.

Knocked Down and Trampled Upon by Fast-Moving Horses

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—General Cyrus Bussey, ex-assistant Secretary of the Interior, was knocked down by a fast-driven sleigh late this afternoon, and trampled on by the horses attached to it. He has a bad scalp wound, and it is thought he may have been injured internally. He was taken to the Emergency hospital, where he is reported as resting easily.

SPECIAL CLUB RATES.

The attention of the members of the General Assembly is called to the "Special Rate" at which we offer the DAILY CAUCASIAN for the remainder of the session.

The Corner Stone Laid

(Continued from 1st page.)

wounds received when a soldier in the Confederate army this administration was one

OF UNPARALELLED SUCCESS,

for in every instance when his recommendations were enacted into laws, the best interests of the order were advanced.

The most fatal defect in the organization of the Farmer's Alliance, and Industrial Union at St. Louis, was the creation of an executive board, composed of three members, the chairman of said board being ex-officio chairman of the legislative committee; and this executive board

WAS GIVEN FULL AUTHORITY

to represent the Supreme Council during recess, and to have charge of the financial and other important interests. The creation of and authority for this board is to be found in sections 15, 16 and 17 of Statutory Laws, and was so construed that Col. Polk was rarely consulted, or notified of the meetings of the board, notwithstanding the fact that section 1, article 5 of the constitution declared that "the President shall be the chief executive official; he shall have power to direct and instruct all executive officers and all executive work in this department."

During the session of the Supreme Council at Ocala, the committee on constitution being aware that President Polk had

NOT RECEIVED THAT CONSIDERATION

from the executive board which was his due, recommended that the board be increased to five members, making the president ex-officio chairman. This proposition was opposed by the chairman of the board, who in a most adroit speech warned the Council of the danger of the "one man power."

The recommendation was defeated, and the executive board remained as constituted at St. Louis.

I have felt it due to President Polk to make this statement, in order to show that this faithful and efficient officer

WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE

for the acts committed under the management of the executive board; and I doubt if there ever existed in any other executive department two such forces for good and evil.

God, in his wisdom, provided for His people a perfect day representing light and darkness, so perfectly contected that each in their turn provides food for nourishment, and sleep for refreshment. He gave us L. L. Polk, a brilliant Christian gentleman, for our leader, and well and faithfully did he

MEASURE UP TO THE FULL STANDARD

of our most sanguine expectations, until, with the setting of the sun, he crossed the river, but not as was his wish, when on the 4th of July, 1890, he exclaimed: "I am standing now just behind the curtain, and in full glow of the coming sunset. Behind me are the shadows on the track; before me lies the dark valley and the river. When I mingle with its dark waters I want to cast one lingering look upon a country whose government is of the people,

FOR THE PEOPLE, AND BY THE PEOPLE.

President Polk's life in Washington was one of constant labor during which time he was subjected to many annoyances. He was constantly misrepresented and misquoted. The charge was brought that when visiting and addressing the multitudes, who greeted him during his tour through the Western states, that he had apologized for having been in the Confederate army: saying he had joined it to betray the cause. This charge

CAUSED HIM MUCH SORROW,

but he bided his time.

Brother President, those who witnessed that never-to-be-forgotten scene, when the Supreme Council in a body, left its hall to pay a fraternal visit to the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, then assembled in council in the city hall at Indianapolis, President Polk arose, and standing in the presence of representatives from nearly all the states, asked if he had in his speeches or in conversations used the language or expressed the sentiment attributed to him. Words would fail me to describe

THAT SCENE OF INDIGNANT DENIAL,

and few men ever received such an ovation.

There were other difficulties he had to contend with. Compelled by law to reside in Washington, his salary was not more than sufficient to provide him with the necessities of life, had it been paid when due. His efforts to economize seriously effected his health, and hastened the trouble which caused his death." Could he have been spared to us, I believe that under his matchless leadership, his power to organize and direct the agricultural and industrial forces of this nation, we today would be in a position to

DEMAND OF OUR LAW-MAKERS

the enactment in to law of such financial and other measures of relief as would insure peace, plenty, and contentment to our impoverished and discontented people.

Now, as never before, do the demands of the hour call for men of integrity and unwavering devotion to the principles for which he fought and died. Those of us who survive him must choose fearless leaders, possessed of moral heroism, if we expect to successfully contend with centralized capital, allied to corporate power, now

ENTHRONED IN HIGH PLACES,

apparently indifferent to the demands of the people.

Let me beg of you, my brethren, as we stand here today around the corner-stone of the monument, to be erected to his memory, to be true to those demands drafted at St. Louis; reaffirmed at Ocala, and again endorsed by a rising vote at Indianapolis, in November, 1891. To do this we must cherish and adopt as our own his last official appeal at Indianapolis, when he exclaimed: "In the appalling presence of such an issue,

BURIED AND FORGOTTEN FOREVER,

be the prejudices, animosities and estrangements of that unfortunate war; and with hands and hearts united; with one purpose to inspire us —a purpose as broad as our country and as high as the demands of humanity and justice, invoking the benedictions of Heaven on our patriotic endeavor, led and guided by the spirit of justice, 'as a pillar of a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night,' we would restore the ark of our covenant, fashioned and bequeathed to us by our fathers, to the holy of holies, in our temple of liberty."

THE DEATH OF L. L. POLK

(DR. A. S. HOUGHTON IN THE ARENA.)

A noble man is missing from the front ranks in the fight,
A voice is hushed which never spoke except
for truth and right;
His valiant form no more shall lead our forces to the fray.
His forceful face in slumber sleeps—our chief has passed away.
Yet while we mourn, as mortal must, for him we loved to greet,
We'll face the work he left to do, and trust again to meet.
He lives, though lost to mortal sight; he acts, though naught we see;
He still inspires the gathering hosts; he helps to make men free.
Then doubt not, ye who loved him here, the purpose from on high;
Such souls as his immortal are—they were not born to die.
His name our shibboleth shall be, his zeal our model grand;
Among the nation's honored dead his tomb shall ever stand,
And on the shaft which marks the spot of his last earthly sleep,
We'll carve these words: "He sowed the seed that freedom men might reap."

Subscribe to THE DAILY CAUCASIAN. On trial two months $1.00.

Mr. M. Symons
Baltimore, Md.

Run Down

That Tired Feeling---Severe Headaches, No Appetite

Six Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Bring Back New Life.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Dear Sirs:—Before using Hood's Sarsaparilla I was frequently sick and could not tell what was the matter with me. I was all run down, and felt so tired I could hardly stand up. I thought I would have a severe headache all the time, knowing what the next day would be. I did not have any appetite and

Was Greatly Run Down.

I tried a good many medicines, but none did me good. Having heard a great deal, I am glad to say I soon felt better after I had used six bottles and feel as well as ever. I have been of great benefit to me as I have no trouble with my appetite and

Now Enjoy Good Health.

I can strongly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood medicine." 225 Ailsuith Street, Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Pills act easily, but promptly and efficiently, on the liver. 25c.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

$200,000 FOR TENNESSEE

A State Which Refused to Receive Its Share from the Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The committee of the house committee on appropriations, which has in charge the several deficiency bill has been considering the item of $200,000 for the Tennessee centennial exposition at Nashville in 1896, asked for by Representative Snodgrass. Mr. Washington, One member of the committee opposed it, and appeared fearful when the item would be reported to the full committee.

$100. REWARD. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c

WHY HOOD'S WINS.

President Lincoln said, "You may not fool the people a second time." They are too quick to recognize merit or lack of it, and clog only those things which they find to be what is claimed for them.

It is especially gratifying that the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla has increased and is increasing more rapidly in these sections where it is best known.

The difference is plain. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven that it possesses genuine merit. It maintains a high standard, which others reach but never approach. It is the peculiar and favorite blood-purifying and building up medicine, and is more popular at this year than ever before. This because Hood's CURES.

A LOST CREW.

Nothing Seen of the Men Who Were on the Schooner Emma.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—After having been suspended for several days by reason of the storm and ice, communication with Swinburne Island was resumed today. Nothing has been seen or heard on the Island of the four fishermen belonging to the schooner Emma, which drifted ashore in the ice on the west bank on the night of February 7. The boat's crew left their vessel in a vain attempt to reach Staten Island, and their fate still remains a mystery.

Nine Jail Breakers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Nine prisoners escaped from the Athens county jail today. They bored out a panel of the inside door of the jail, giving access to the outer door. Six of the nine were in for felonies. Four of the escaped were from the Balimore & Ohio road, went east on the Baltimore & Ohio road and crossed the Ohio river on the bridge at Belpre. Officers are in close pursuit. The principal prisoners are James Richardson, John Rasmussen, Frank Conroy, William Nelson, Isiah Moon and Howard Bowen.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury:

Available cash balance, $142,[illegible]007; gold reserve, $41,392,212; net silver, $15,779,118; net silver of 1890, $2,164

THE CAUCASIAN
RALEIGH N C. FEB 14, 1895

WAKE COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE LABEL.

On your paper. Do not look for the "blue cross" any more. We have put our list in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the date when your subscription expires. Be sure to send your renewal (if you want the paper another year) at least a week before your subscription expires.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞We wish to request our readers when writing to any of the above companies to say that you saw the advertisement in THE CAUCASIAN.

Let every friend of good government get up a club for THE CAUCASIAN.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly to amend the charter of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad.
DIX WILMO.

Quite a number of convicts were placed in the penitentiary yesterday from Bladen

A bill has been introduced in the House to elect the State Librarian by the legislature.

The civil term of Wake Superior Court meets here on the 26th. The Cram divorce case will come up.

Mr. Victor Boyden has entered upon his duties as a clerk in the Revenue office to which position he has been recently appointed.

When so many people are taking and deriving benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, why don't you try it yourself? It is highly recommended

New Representative From Warren.

The recent death of Representative Williams of Warren, which created a vacancy in the Populist representation of that county, led to a very early movement for a special election to fill the vacancy. The Governor authorized the election last week and it was held yesterday, resulting in the election of Mr. Fleming, Populist. He is expected to arrive here to-day and will be duly sworn in.

THE BOOK WAR.

A Lively Ripple Before the Education Committee--Bordering on a Sensation.

There was a mildly sensational incident in what has been called the "book war" before the education committees of the legislature yesterday. The condition under which it occurred is in brief about this:

The State Board of Education is sponsor (by official adoption) of a list of books for use in the public schools. About 80 per cent of the books on the adopted list are published by two companies in the American Book Trust, and they have consequently had a monopoly of the sale of school books in the State. This condition has existed for nearly seventeen years, and has given rise to a question as to whether the system shall be continued, or whether there shall be a system by which different counties may adopt books, and thereby afford an open market.

At a sitting of the educational committees yesterday in the State library, Mr. W. J. Peele and Mr. W. N. Jones, representing, as is well known, the publishing house of Ginn and Co., appeared for their company which is fighting for an open market in school books.

Judge D. L. Russell, Mr. F. H. Busbee, Mr. J. C. L. Harris also appeared before the committee as attorneys for the two companies whose publications are on the list adopted by the State board, and made a fight in favor of the existing system.

There was a lively little war, during which statements were made which, if true, tended to show that the intrinsic merit of some books on the list was not the only factor of force in securing their adoption.

Mr. Peele, who presented the statements, disclaimed making any charge himself against any public officials, and explained that if any statement made by him affected any person injuriously, it would be only an incident and not the result of an intention to injure any one; that he was fighting a system and not persons. He spoke in a specially complimentary manner of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Scarborough, and said in the beginning of his speech that he did not believe that official could be bribed. He said, however, he thought Mr. Scarborough might be influenced by interest, and mentioned as a particular illustration of his meaning, that Mr. Scarborough had at one time served a company whose books were now on the adopted list of the State board. Mr. Peele said he was very much afraid that this fight against the system now in vogue would be distorted into an attack on individuals whom, he said, he would not have mentioned by name if he could have avoided it. He also said, in substance, that if the book companies, whose books are now on the State list, succeeded in interlacing their interests with the heart strings of prominent North Carolinians, that the present system would get an advantage to which it was not entitled.

Mr. Peele suggested to the committee several times that trusts did not always resort to direct bribery, but resorted to corruption of party machinery by liberal campaign contributions. He read a written speech in order that any one who might be affected by his statements could come before committee and explain.

Facts and incidents in connection with this matter will be presented more fully tomorrow.

Something For Farmers.

In this number of THE CAUCASIAN, the well known and reliable firm of H Weil and Bros. of Goldsboro, N. C. present some facts which will be of interest to progressive planters and farmers. What they say comes just at the time too, for they talk about a matter which is beginning to concern the farmers in their plans for this year, whether they be truckers or planters of grain and cotton. The firm enjoys the confidence of the trading public and every transaction they make is conducted with a view to binding that confidence and winning the favor of the purchasing public.

A BRIGHT EYE

is a sign of good health and if the stomach is not in the best of conditions the eyes will show it. Ripans Tabules will make the stomach right and keep the eyes bright and clear. Ripans Tabules may be obtained through the nearest druggist. Price 50 cents a box

$59,000 BEHIND.

The State Treasurer Needs This Amount to Pay up Indebtedness--Some Suggestions for Raising Revenue.

Cor. of the Caucasian.

The Finance Committee of our legislature are doubtless figuring to see where the money is to come from to run our State government and to grant the additional appropriations asked for.

I have understood that they find that the State Treasury needs about $60,000 to pay up indebtedness of the last two years. To make good this amount and do the things really needed will require something like one hundred thousand dollars.

With the people expecting a reduction of taxes if possible, rather than an increase, the question is, where is the money to come from?

It is the purpose of this article to suggest to the legislature some avenues that occur to us as open for taxation, and these sources place the burden where, in our judgment, all taxes belong—upon luxuries.

1. Place a tax of five cents on every box of cigarettes manufactured or sold in the State. Each box to contain not more than 50 packages, and each package not more than ten cigarettes. [This is only five cents on 500 cigarettes.]

2. A tax of 25 cents on every box of 100 cigars sold in the State and for boxes of 50 and boxes of 25 cigars, a tax in same proportion.

3 If whiskey or other intoxicating liquors are to be sold in North Carolina, let it be done under a State Dispensary law like that of South Carolina. There are many temperance people who believe the Dispensary law to be the best solution of the prohibition subject that has been adopted by any State.

From these three sources alone it is confidently believed that one hundred thousand dollars at least can be secured to our State Treasury.

Let the Finance Committee and others of the legislature interested on the subject ponder these suggestions, and if they are feasible, put them in shape and in the "Act to Raise Revenue."

TAX-PAYER.

IT MAY DO AS MUCH FOR YOU

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill. writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but with out any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to the cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At J. R. Smith Mt Olive; J. H. Hill Son Goldsboro; and all Druggists.

Desha Breckinridge Gets "Pie."

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 12.—Desha Breckinridge, son Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, has been appointed income tax collector of this district by Collector Shelby, father of Col. Breckinridge's law partner.

HEADACHE
Indigestion, Billiousness,
DYSPEPSIA
And all Stomache Troubles
Are Cured by
P. P. P.
[Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.]

P. P. P. is a sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphilis, Scrofula, Blood poison, Pimples and all skin and blood diseases.

Cancerous sore on face, years of skin trouble, Glandular swelling, sufferer renders thanks to P. P. P. for its great cures.

ABBOTT'S EAST INDIAN CORN PAINT cures all Corns, Warts and Banions.

A Sandwich Island Item.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Pall Mall Gazette in an article on the Hawaiian question, says: "There seems to be no hope for Hawaii, save a protectorate. America is a good friend and cousin of ours, and if some one must have the Island, we know of no power with a better right to it."

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cent: per box. For sale by J. R. Smith, Mt. Olive, N. C., J. H. Hill & Son, Goldsboro, N. C., R. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C., and all Druggists.

THE CAUCASIAN is strictly cash in advance. Watch your label. If your time is about to expire, renew at once and don't miss a single copy.

THE GENUINE MERIT

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25c.

A "Dispensary Man" Short.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 12.—Accounts of B. O. Evans, dispenser at St. Matthews, were found $2,375 short and his arrest was ordered on charge of breach of trust and larceny. His bond is good for the shortage. He had been doing a crediting business, which is in violation of the dispensary law.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. Kings New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail." — Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at J. R. Smith Mt Olive; J. H. Hill and Son Goldsboro; and all Druggists

THE CAUCASIAN $1.00 per year.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

(Continued from 4th page.)

A CONTEST IN THE HOUSE.

Results in the Unseating of a Democrat--And the Seating of a Populist--The Senate Passes the Public Printing Bill--For the Lowest Bidder.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895—30TH DAY.

The senate was called to order by the President pro tempore, Franck.

Prayer was offered by Senator Norris, of Wake.

MORNING HOUR.

Petitions and memorials were presented and disposed of as follows:

Mr. Grant, memorial from the N. C. conference of the M. E. church South, in reference to legislation concerning higher education. Read in full and referred to committee on education.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The following senators submitted reports: Messrs. Fowler, Black, Cook, Adams, and Moody of Haywood, from committee on judiciary; Messrs. McCaskey and Parsons, fish and fisheries; Messrs. Dowd, Dula, Adams, corporations; Messrs. Farthing, Grant, Hurley, education; Messrs. Rice majority report and White of Alexander minority report from committee on finance.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Sanders, bill to repeal sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, chapter 48, private laws 1893; judiciary.

Grant, (by request) bill to amend, revise and change the charter of the city of Raleigh, Wake county; judiciary.

Stephens, bill to amend section 1852, of the Code; judiciary.

Sigmon, bill to promote the lumber and timber interests of N. C. Judiciary. Also a bill to incorporate the Mutual Savings and Trust Company; corporations.

Hurley, bill to amend section 3604 of the Code, in regard to the election of the State Librarian; judiciary.

Cook, bill to investigate present combinations and to devise legislation to prohibit the same; to the committee on propositions and grievances.

THE CALENDAR.

583, house bill; 309, senate bill, to let the public printing to the lowest bidder, was taken up for concurrence in certain house amendments, as follows: To require the bidder to deposit a certified check for $500; also, to require the contractor to execute a bond in the sum of $5,000; also, that all bids shall be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to be present; amendments concurred in.

29, senate resolution, of instruction to our Senators and Representatives in Congress requesting them to use all means in their power to secure such legislation as will give us the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Cook submitted the following amendment: "Strike out the word silver and insert, of all the silver produced from the mines in the United States; and such other financial and further legislation as will increase the value of currency sufficient to meet all the needs of trade and commerce, limited to the extent that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper shall at all times be equal.

Moody, Republican, of Haywood, moved to lay on the table. Upon a call of the roll the motion to table was lost, ayes 8, noes 32.

Those voting in the affirmative were Senators Black, Cook, Grant, Moody of Haywood, Rice, Sharp, Sigmon, Wall.—8.

Those voting in the negative were Senators Abell, Ammons, Bellamy, Candler, Carver, Dalby, Dowd, Dula, Farthing, Fortune, Fowler, Franck, Herbert, Hoover, Hurley, Lindsay, Marshall, McCaskey, Mercer, Mewborne, Mitchell, Moody of Stanly, Norris, Parsons, Sanders, Shaw, Snipes, Stephens, Taylor, Westmoreland, White of Alamance, White of Alexander, White of Perquimans—32.

White, of Alexander, moved to refer to the committee on federal relations. Mewborne, submitted as an amendment to the resolution:

1st, We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible issued by the government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public or private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distributing direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent, as set forth by the Sub-Treasury plan or some better system; also, by payments in discharge of its obligations and for public improvements.

2nd, We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

3rd, We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be increased to at least $50 per capita exclusive of legal reserves.

Moody, of Haywood, moved to refer the substitute to committee on federal relations; lost, ayes 16, noes 23.

The question recurring upon the amendment of Mr. Mewborne he demanded the previous question; sustained. The ayes and noes were demanded and upon a call of the roll it was adopted ayes 26 noes 15. Those voting in the affirmative being Senators Ammons, Bellamy, Candler, Carver, Dalby, Dula, Farthing, Fowler, Franck, Herbert, Hoover, Hurley, Lindsay, McCaskey, Mewborne, Moody of Stanley, Norris, Parsons, Sanders, Shaw, Snipes, Stephens, Taylor, Westmoreland, White of Alexander; White Perquimans, 26.

Those voting in the negative were Senators Abell, Adams, Black, Cook, Dowd, Fortune, Grant, Mercer, Mitchell, Moody of Haywood, Rice, Sharp, Sigmon, Wall, White of Alamance.

The question recurred upon the amendment by Mr. Cook. Lost ayes 9 strict Republican vote, noes 29.

The resolution as amended by Mr. Mewborne passed its second and third readings.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Transmitting sundry bills and resolution asking concurrence of the Senate thereon, read by titles and referred to appropriate committees.

THE CALENDAR RESUMED.

168, senate bill, for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors of the State for the years 1890, '91, '92, '93, and '94; tabled.

150, senate resolution, asking the president of the University for information; passed second and third readings.

194, senate bill, to amend section 1, chapter 172, laws of 1891, in relation to protection to birds in certain counties, striking out Davidson county; passed its second and third readings.

The senate then adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. today.

HOUSE.

Notwithstanding the thermometer registered 2 degrees below zero at the ground level, the House was filled with members and visitors half an hour before the time for opening the morning session. Promptly at 11 o'clock the Speaker called the house to order, and Rev. D. H. Tuttle opened with prayer.

Mr. Self moved to dispense with the reading of the journal.

Mr. Mckinzie and Mr. Lee objected. Mr. Lee said he would call for the ayes and noes on that subject. Mr. Self withdrew his motion and the clerk proceeded to read. Mr. Henderson moved to suspend the reading Mr. McKenzie spoke against the motion. The motion prevailed, and the journal as far as read was approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Abbott, from citizens of Pamlico against passage of any law against dredging in Pamlico sound.

Abbott, petition from citizens of Pamlico favoring a limited dredge law.

Hunter from committee on privileges and elections, memorial in contested election case of Parker vs. Peebles.

Baker from citizens of Edgecombe, against the bill to regulate warehouse charges; propositions and grievances.

Lineback, petition against change of law in regard to South Fork creek in Forsyth county.

The standing committees then reported on the bills which had been referred to them.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS

were introduced as follows:

602, house resolution, instructing the Speaker of the house in reference to the calendar; calendar.

Monroe, 604, to provide for the cure of blind persons; blind inst.

Monroe, 605, to prevent blindness; blind inst.

Walker, 612, to amend chapter 214 laws of 1893; relates to board of health; referred to health committee.

French, 615, concerning official bonds of county officers.

Lineback, 621, to authorize John Boyd, ex-sheriff, to collect back taxes.

Lineback, 622, relating to classified rates on railroads.

Young 625, to reduce quorum of trustees of Shaw University.

628, Crews, to establish normal school for the colored race at Oxford.

BIRD LAW.

Mr. Sutton wanted to reconsider the bill allowing people of Guilford to ship birds out of the State. The question was discussed by Messrs. Sutton, Lusk, White of Bladen, Bagwell and Johnson, and the motion to reconsider was lost.

S. G. MEWBORNE UNSEATED.

The contested election case of Dixon vs. Mewborne, from Greene county, came up as the special order at 12 o'clock on the report of the committee on privileges and elections.

The majority report, signed by Messrs Cox, Turner of Mitchell, Hileman, Young, Wooten, Vickers, Smith of Cleveland, Peace, and Bryan, recommended the seating of Mr. Dixon, the contestant, as the lawfully elected member from Greene.

A minority report signed by Mr. McClammy declared that the contestee, Mr. Mewborne, was legally entitled to his seat.

The discussion of these reports occupied the remainder of the day's session and was participated in by Messrs Peebles, McClammy and Smith of Gates, on the Democratic side, and by Messrs Cox, Lusk, Turner, and Young on the other side.

The previous question was called, after two hours and a half discussion.

The minority report failed—yeas, 33; nays, 67.

Mr. Dixon was seated by a vote of 61 yeas to 32 nays.

The Democrats voted solidly in favor of Mewborne, who was seated by throwing out the vote of Speight's Bridge township.

Mr. Dixon came forward and was sworn in by the Speaker.

Leave of absence was granted till Monday to Messrs Duncan and Mayes and till Tuesday to Mr. Self.

Mr. Lineback, by unanimous consent was permitted to withdraw bill 545 and substitute another in its place.

The Chair announced the following special committee on reform and retrenchment: Messrs Bryan, chairman; French, Lineback, Taylor, and Linney.

The house then adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. today.

THE LOAN OF $10,000

For The Completion of The Confederate Monument --More Bills And Resolutions.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9—31ST DAY.

The senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor R. A. Doughton. Prayer by Senator Parsons.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The following Senators submitted reports from standing committees:

Messrs. Westmoreland and Marshall from committee on printing; Mr. Fortune from committee on public roads.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The following bills were presented, read by their title and referred to committees:

Herbert, bill to restore Mitchell county to the Ninth judicial district; referred to judiciary committee.

Sanders, bill to prohibit the sale of cigarettes at Wake Forest College; referred to judiciary committee.

Norris, bill to incorporate the Eastern Carolina Christian Conference; referred to committee on corporations.

Leaves of absence were granted to Senators Starbuck, Dowd, Cook, White of Alamance, Sanders, and Mercer.

THE CALENDAR.

171, senate bill, to require school teachers to be examined.

This bill abolishes the statute which gives graduates of Greensboro Normal school, Cullowhee school, and Nashville school the right to teach for three years without being examined by county superintendents.

The bill passed its third reading.

28, senate bill, substitute for the original bill to establish a criminal circuit composed of the counties of Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, and Madison; passed its second and third readings.

204, senate bill, bill to establish the dividing line separating Alamance and Chatham counties; passed second and third readings.

206, senate bill, bill to amend chapter 301, laws 1893, relating to the obstruction of streams in Moore county; passed second and third readings.

207, senate bill, bill in relation to the appropriation to University; tabled.

Mr. Westmoreland introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, We, as senators elected by our respective districts to transact such business as may come upon us, do fully agree that it is our duty to give our time and talents to that end; and

WHEREAS, Information comes to us that one of our members has been, on various occasions, under the influence of intoxicating liquor to that extent that his seat has been vacant for many days past, and his constituents thereby deprived of proper representation, which by law and justice they should have; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That a committee of three shall be appointed to investigate such conduct, and if they find the truth as set forth, shall prefer charges in a legal manner against said member and cause him to be properly dealt with according to law, to the end that justice may be done to his constituents, and that such conduct shall not reflect upon this honorable body. (The party complained of is not a Populist.)

ENROLLED BILLS.

The committee on enrolled bills submitted a report that the following bills were properly enrolled and signed by the Speaker of the House, and were ratified by the President of the Senate.

Bill to extend the time for collecting arrearages of taxes; bill to allow a special tax for graded schools in Chatham county; bill to extend charter of the Harrison, Franklin and South Atlantic Railroad Company; bill to allow board of commissioners of Greene county to levy a special tax; bill to provide for the letting of the public printing and binding, to lowest bidder.

THE CALENDAR RESUMED.

231, senate bill, to require boards of county commissioners to let by contract to the lowest bidder among the newspapers printed in their counties, the printing of their annual statements of expenditures of the county money and the annual statements of the clerks of the superior courts.

Mr. Dowd offered an amendment that the bid be let to the newspaper that will distribute in the county the largest number of papers regardless of bona fide subscribers.

Mr. Mewborne moved to lay the whole matter on the the table; the motion to table prevailed.

236, senate bill, bill to allow commissioners of Montgomery county to sell one-half of the jail lot in the town of Troy; passed its third reading.

238, Senate bill, bill to open certain waters of Currituck Sound for entry.

By consent Mr. Lindsay introduced a bill for the relief of the town of Reidsville; referred to committee on finance.

THE CALANDER RESUMED.

471, House bill, 379, Senate bill, bill to perfect the probating of certain deeds heretofore acknowledged and registered; sent to committee on judiciary.

243, Senate bill, bill to amend section 3143 of the Code in relation to the sale poison. Prohibits the sale to a minor under 14 years. And one making a false representation to obtain any poison enumerated, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by fine not to exceed $50 or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. Add spirituous liquors as a poisonous drug; passed second and third readings.

244, senate bill, to authorize the loan of a sum, not to exceed $10,000, from Direct tax fund, for the completion of the Confederate monument, now going up in Capitol square, under the management of the Ladies' Confederate Monument Association.

Mr. Moody, of Haywood, explained the bill as simply a loan—and made a strong argument in support of the bill.

Mr. Hoover opposed the bill. He favored a disposition of the surplus of the direct tax fund now remaining in the treasury to pensioning the living helpless and crippled Confederate soldiers, or to be used for public school purposes.

Mr Fortune opposed the bill and favored the use of the money for schools purposes.

Mr. Adams moved to make this bill a special order for Tuesday, February 12, 1895. The motion prevailed and the bill was made a special order for that day at 12 o'clock m.

Senate bill 249, bill to incorporate The Retreat at Charlotte, N. C., a hospital for the treatment of nervous diseases, under the general incorporation laws of the State; passed second and third readings.

Adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m., Mr. Lusk, of Buncombe, in the chair, and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. S. Woodard, member from Swain.

The weather was bitter cold and many members were absent from their seats.

After the reading of the journal had proceeded some time, Mr. Sutton moved to dispense with further reading.

Mr. Peebles said: "I object; and upon that motion I demand the yeas and nays."

The motion was withdrawn, and the reading of the journal was completed at 10:27.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Only one petition was presented, and that by Mr. Harrelson, from citizens of Royal township, Columbus county.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Messrs. Wooten, Bean, Bagwell and Ellis reported on several local bills which had been referred to the committee on corporations. Among them bills to prohibit the sale of liquor at Mars Hill church in Caldwell county and a church in Mitchell county and Ingold church in Sampson county.

Messrs. Robinson, Hunter, Buchanan, Cox, Winborne, Duffy, Smith, of Gates; Henderson and Taylor reported on bills that had been referred to the judiciary committee.

A majority and minority report were made on the bill to place Mitchell county in the Ninth congressional district.

Messrs. Sutton, Henderson and Smith reported on bills to regulate the forwarding of freight by railroads; to allow the Southern railroad to change their line in Polk county without additional taxation.

Mr. Burnham reported the engrossment of bills 259 and 302, to establish a convict system for Wilkes, Mitchell and Swain counties and to regulate cotton-weighing in Salisbury.

Bill 509, in relation to railroads giving free passes, was reported on unfavorably by Mr. Henderson from committee on railroads and railroad commission.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following new bills reaching to number 651 were then introduced:

631, McKenzie, to amend section 871 of the Code; judiciary.

632, French, to amend section 212 of the Code; judiciary.

636, Henderson, to change section 212 of the Code; judiciary.

637, Henderson, to change section 740, of the Code; judiciary.

639, Ray, to amend section 6 of the Code in regard to protecting fish; fish interests.

641, Walker, resolutions protesting against the financial policy of the National Government; federal relations.

642, Turner, to put a maimed soldier of Mitchell county, on the pension list; pensions.

643, Thomas, to authorize the commissioners of Jackson county to levy a special tax; finance.

644, Robinson, for the relief of J. C. McLanchlin, late clerk of Superior court of Anson; judiciary.

645, Hooker (the reporter could not catch the title of Mr. Hookers bill.)

646, King, to prohibit the setting of large steel traps; propositions and grievances.

647, Morrow, to amend the charter of Statesville; c. c. t. and t.

649, Saunders, to amend the laws of 1889; propositions and grievances.

651, McCall, to amend Sec. 1 Art. 6 of the Constitution of North Carolina; judiciary.

McKinzie asked that bill 543 be referred to the judiciary committee; request granted.

BILLS ON THEIR PASSAGE.

The house then took up the following bills and acted upon them:

House bill 49, to repeal the present charter of Elizabeth City and to recharter the same. Mr. Peebles wanted the bill read. He said the law requiring the bill to be read the third time had not been complied with. The bill passed its third reading and on motion of Mr. Pool, was sent to the senate without engrossment.

39, house bill, to incorporate Intermontane Railroad; amended by giving power to construct electric light plants &c.; passed second and third readings, engrossed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Ray thought his a bad bill, and moved to refer to the judiciary; the reference was made.

124, senate, house 461, to repeal chapter 82, laws of 1892, Judiciary committee recommended its passage, passed over informally.

117, senate, 396 house, to amend chapter 50, section 204 of the Code in regard to assessment for damages for public roads in Mitchell county; passed third reading and ordered to be engrossed for ratification.

—, senate bill, to amend Code; recommended by judiciary; passed over informally.

On motion of Mr. French 500 copies of the bill to equalize taxation were ordered to be printed.

Some announcements were made and the House adjourned till 10 a. m. Monday.

Better Crops

result from use of fertilizers rich in potash. Most fertilizers sold do not contain

Sufficient Potash

to insure the best results. The results of the latest investigations of the use and abuse of potash are told in our books.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

HE LOVED good bread, pie, and pastry, but his stomach was delicate. SHE LOVED to cook, but was tired and sick of the taste and smell of lard. She bought Cottolene, (the new shortening) and THEY LOVED more than ever, because she made better food, and he could eat it without any unpleasant after effect. Now THEY ARE HAPPY in having found the BEST, and most healthful shortening ever made—

COTTOLENE.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS.

A Big Steamer Stuck in the Ice.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12—The big American line steamship, Southwark, which left Liverpool January 30th, and was the only vessel that spoke to the Gascogne at sea during the twelve days out, is stuck in the ice in the Delaware a few miles below Chester. It will be impossible for her to get up the river without an ice boat to act as a convoy. She has 300 steerage and twenty-five cabin passengers on board, besides a miscellaneous cargo.

Notice.

The chairmen of the Populist and Republican executive committees of the counties, not represented by Populists or Republicans, will please send me the name of those you wish appointed justices of peace to fill vacancies occurring by expiration of term.

D. H. ABBOTT,
Ch'm Sub. Com. on Justices of the Peace
Feb 10 w 1t d 3t

NOTICE.

Application is hereby made to the General Assembly of North Carolina for an amendment to the charter of the town of Randleman, N. C.

E. E. MENDENHALL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the legislature will be petitioned to amend the charter of the town of Grifton, N. C., and extend its corporate limits.

S. V. LAUGHINGHOUSE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
DR. D. BRYANT,
4t Commissioners.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The Bill for Election by a Direct Vote of the People--It Will Have Three Reports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections today decided to report back the bill introduced by Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. The discussion in the committee indicated that there would be three reports, one signed by Messrs. Gray, Pugh, Hoar, Chandler and Higgins, in opposition to the measure; another by Messrs. Turpie, Mitchell (Oregon) and Palmer, favorable to the bill, and a third by Mr. Daniel leaving it to the states to determine the matter for themselves.

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100 Tons Peruvian Guano Grower,
100 " Pacific Truck Guano,
500 " F F F Guano,
500 " Stono 8% Grade Guano,
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100 " Genuine German Kanit,
1000 " High Grade Acid Phosphate,
200 " Rock Lime,
100 " Salt.

Special inducements offered to dealers and large buyers.

☞Correspondence solicited.

H. WEIL & BROS.
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PHOSPHATIC LIME!

Manufactured from the Bone and Petrified Feces of Antediluvian Animals, taken from the recently discovered deposits on the Northeast Cape Fear River, N. C.

A Cheap and Lasting Manure

Found at last, contains all the Elements of Plant Food; sustains the crop throughout the season.

The Best Fertilizer for the Money yet Discovered.

FRENCH BROS.,
jan8 d6t w3w Rocky Point N. C

Clocks, Chains, Silver and Silver plated ware, Hair-pins, Belts with sterling silver buckles and anything else. You can have your watch, clock or any piece of jewelry thoroughly repaired and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Your orders for fine Engraving done on anything. WEIMER & A. L. D. GIDDENS' JEWELRY STORE, No. 88 West Centre St., Sign the Street Clock, GOLDSBORO, - - - NORTH CAROLINA

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and each name will be placed on our Reform Exchange List, which will be sent to all the leading Reform papers of the nation, and bring you many papers free, to read and distribute. Address,

REFORM EXCHANGE List, Garnett, Kan.

Salesmen Wanted

to sell Pennsylvania growing Nursery Stock which is THE BEST IN THE WORLD. All new PECULIAR as well as the standard varieties of FRUIT and ORNAMENTALS. No previous experience necessary. Salary and traveling expenses paid; write for terms, stating age. LOOPER, BRO. & THOMAS, Maple Avenue nurseries, West Chester, Pa. feb14 4t

WONDER CABINET FREE, Mexican Curio Pictures, 3 Packs, Puzzle Cards, Game of Authors, Queer Jokes, Book of Sleight of Hand, Tarot Cards and 600 Sent Free with purchase of 1000 Bargains for 10c. for postage. INGERSOLL & BRO., 65 Cortlandt Street N. Y. 6w14 6t

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Send for circular telling all about them.
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Fertilizer manufacturers, importers and dealers in Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Concentrated Acid Phosphate, and all kinds of Fertilizing Materials.

A special offer. THE DAILY CAUCASIAN the remainder of the session of the General Assembly in clubs of ten for $3.50, in clubs of five for $2 00, single copy for 50 cents. Every member of the General Assembly should take advantage of this rate to send the paper to his constituents.

The "Pushers" Still Hustling.

Preparatory to taking an inventory on first of March, we will, from now till then, endeavor to make that work as light as possible by reducing our stock.

In order to do so we propose to GIVE OUR customers

BARGAINS IN OUR LINE

That will convince them that we mean

WHAT WE SAY.

While we never make it a rule to sell for as small profits as it will justify us in doing,

For the next sixty days we propose to make things "hustle."

☞Come and be convinced.

Ed L Edmundson & Bro.,
THE HUSTLERS,
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"NO HUMBUG."

I have no "private receipt that cured me" to give you. NO C. O. D. FRAUD.

BUT I have got a cure for Lost Manhood and all the ills that accompany this disease. And as this advertisement costs money, and my MEDICINE IS WORTH SOMETHING, I have nothing to give you but the product of pure North Carolina herbs. Tablets, 50 in a Box $1.00, by mail, sealed, postpaid. FREE.

If you can be cured, this will cure. Write me stating your case, and if $1.00 is enclosed, will send medicine and full directions, and will guarantee a cure. If I can do no good, will say so and return your money. Write to me.

JAS. A. SMITH, DRUGGIST,
NEWTON, N. C.

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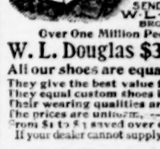

MEN'S CUSTOM-made, all wool pants. Lowest prices on record for quality. Send your waist and inside leg measure, and $1.75 and we will promptly forward any address in U. S. States, express or mail prepaid, a pair of our heavy weight, dark silver gray fine striped all-wool pants, fit guaranteed or money refunded. These pants are a special bargain, and our leader. Stylish pattern, pleasing and modest. Men's Pants Samples sent free to any address. Prices ranging $1.75 and upwards. We pay forwarding charges.

One of our one men tape measures sent free to every correct answer to our above puzzle.

ALLIANCE CLOTHING CO
146 Franklin St., - BOSTON, MASS

Excellent Two-Horse Farm for Rent or Lease.

Within two miles of Davidson College; good soil; near markets; enclosed pastures; good buildings; fine schools, &c. See H. M. Sloan, Davidson College, or John E. Oates, Charlotte. R. BARRINGER.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
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$3. $2.50 $2 $1.75
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W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory
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MAXWELL & McGEE.
Goldsboro. N. C

WHAT NEXT?

The gentle zephyrs of Indian summer are past and the cold bleak winds of winter will soon be upon us, so if you would be wise you will go at once to the new & popular store of Bizzell Bros. in the new Borden building, where you can get new goods—nothing old or shop-worn—at prices way below their market value.

WE are still offering great bargains in fancy all wool heavy dress goods, something that will keep you warm and make you happy.

LADIES' Fine Shoes of E. P. REED'S make, the easiest wearing and best value, at lower prices than ever before. A full and complete line in every department. These goods will be sold at prices to correspond with the low price of cotton and the hard times we hear talked so much.

THE trade is coming our way, and the invitation is cordially extended to all to come and see us and be convinced of what we say.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

Now is the time to buy a Nice Dress Shirt.

See our display and prices—it will do you good

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Proceedings of the Legislature.

[Continued from 1st page

Mr. Ray spoke to his first amendment, the chair ruling that only one amendment could be voted on at a time. "All this trouble in Buncombe which the gentlemen on the other side complained of was caused by the magistrates sentencing that woman to work on the road, and he wanted to see if this house were willing to continue the opportunity for other magistrates and commissioners to sentence white women to work the roads, as had been charged, and he proceeded to defend the Buncombe county Democrats in his usual hortatory style.

Mr. Lusk didn't know why Buncombe county should be dragged into this discussion again. I took occasion yesterday to say that the commissioners of Buncombe county were Democrats and the best Democrats in the county. The magistrates can sentence the common jail for 30 days and impose a fine of $50.

Mr McClammy. We take the position that the position of the gentleman is not constitutional. If these people were sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the county jail, then they could not be fined.

Mr. Peebles asked to interrupt the gentleman from Buncombe. He wished to know if any lawyer beside the gentleman from Buncombe was personally acquainted with the woman who had been put to work on the road.

Mr. Henderson called for the previous question. Mr. Monroe objected and tried to speak. Being overruled, he demanded the ayes and noes.

Mr. Ray gave notice that he would explain his vote. The roll was called. Mr. Ray explained by an attack upon the Republican party. Mr. Young said he voted aye to stop these magistrates from working women on the road. Mr Monroe asked for unanimous consent to explain his vote. It was not accorded.

The vote was taken first on the amendments. Crews amendment was accepted. Mr. Rays amendment, "provided that nothing in the act shall authorize the employment of persons sentenced by magistraies" was lost. His second and thiad amendments were voted down, the bill passed and the calendar was taken up and disposed of as follows:

Mr. McKinzie desired to have the bill read.

Mr. Ray—Persons who make statements in the papers that I talk to consume time tell an absolute and unqualified untruth. A few days ago this legislature passed a law amending the charter of Greenville, allowing people to vote on a fifteen days residence.

Mr McKenzie moved that this bill be read.

Mr. Ray—I'd like to ask the clerk to read section 6. The safeguards of the constitution are not thrown around the property holders.

Mr. Pool moved to amend by inserting ninety in the place of sixty days.

Mr. Winborne—I suppose the object of this bill was to change the government of the city from the Democrats to the Republicans.

Mr. Smith rose to a point of order.

Mr. Peebles rose to a point of order. Amendment adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Stanly, called for the ayes and noes. Monroe, McKinzie and McCall gave notice that they would explain their vote. McCall thought it would be doing violence to his conscience aod his oath to vote for a bill that he did not know anything about.

McKenzie did not like to have the gag law put upon him by his nearest neighbor. The bill had not been explained and he would be compelled to vote no. The bill passed—ayes 61; noes 7.

112, to amend the Code; tabled.

Mr. Ray asked that the bill be read. The bill passed its second and third readings.

239, to incorporate the Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Charlotte, N. C. Mr. McCall offered to explain if any one wanted an explanation. The bill passed second and third readings.

290, to confer upon the Atlantic and Danville railroad company certain privileges and subject them to the same restrictions as apply to other railroads in North Carolina, passed second and third readings.

549, house bill, withdrawn by unanimous consent.

341, to create a new township in the county of Watauga, to be called Beach Mountain, passed second and third readings.

The Speaker announced a message from the Senate that the following bills had passed that body, viz: Senate bills 56, 166 and 224.

The house then adjourned till 11 a. m., Wednesday.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING BILL

Passes the Senate---To go to the Lowest Bidder--A School for Fallen Women - Many Private Bills Introduced in the House.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 6.—28th DAY.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m., by president pro tem Francks.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Pool.

The Journal of Tuesday was partially read, and on motion of Mr. Moody of Haywood, the further reading was suspended.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

were submitted as follows: Messrs Paddison, Snipes, Rice, Mercer, Black, propositions and grievances: Cook, Hurly, Hoover, Moody, of Haywood: Black, Adams, Abell, Dowd, from judiciary committee; Mr. Morris for railroad committee: Farthing and Adams, corporations: White, of Alexander, fish and fisheries; Dowd finance.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Paddison, resolution fixing the hour of meeting and adjournment of the senate Thursday, February 7. This resolution provides that the senate shall meet on that day at 10 o'clock a. m. and adjourn at 11 o'clock a. m., that senators may attend the laying of the corner stone of the monument to the late Col. L. L. Polk; placed on the calendar.

Black, bill to amend section 1285 of the Code; to the committee on the judiciary.

Candler, bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; to the committee on propositions and grievances.

THE CALENDAR.

27, house bill, senate bill 271, bill for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors of the State for the years 1890-'91-'92, '93 and '94 to collect arrearages of taxes, passed second and third readings, ordered engrossed and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence in a Senate amendment.

Resolution to meet today at 10 o'clock and adjourn at 11:30 a. m. today, passed and was sent to the house for concurrence.

Mr. Mitchell, motion to reconsider vote by which house bill 20 was tabled Tuesday, and that the bill be referred to the judiciary committee.

SHECIAL ORDER.

House bill, 309, bill for letting the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder, and for other purposes.

Mr. Starbuck opposed the bill. It provided for no bond—nor did it provide for sealed proposals, nor did it require the bidder to make any deposit as an earnest of his intentions. He submitted a substitute for the bill under consideration, containing all these provisions, required every bidder to deposit with Secretary of State a certified check for $500, and the contractor to execute bond in the sum of $10,000, requiring contractor to be a bona fide resident of North Carolina, the substitute in other respects is substantially the same as the original.

Mr. Starbuck, speaking upon his substitute said. The public printer who should be contracted with must take hold on the 23d day of February 1895, and there is but little time, hence there can be but five days advertising. He thought the deposit, the bond and that the bids should be sealed were vital matters and great defects in the original bill. After this contract is made therefore the Secretary of state shall advertise for thirty days from the 1st day of December every two years and contract under the provisions of the substitute for the public printing and binding. He also thought the contract should be let within the limits of the State. A solid bids appear excessive or that any combination appears by which those ready to do the public printing and binding, conspire not to underbid one another, then the committee shall advertise again.

Mr. Candler thought the original bill was defective and moved to refer substitute and bill back to committee on printing.

Mr. Paddison favored the substitute and approved a reference.

Mr. Westmoreland asked that the matter be not sent back to his committee, and said he thought the substitute was a dangerous instrument. It gave to the chairman of the joint committee on printing the power to sign any contract made for and on the part of the state. He hoped no such power would be conferred. This might put the printing in the hands of the lowest bidder.

Mr. Moody favored the original bill as reported by the committee on printing, as he found that the Code already provided for a $5,000 bond. He also favored the ratification of the contract by the General Assembly after it shall be made by the committee.

Mr. Westmoreland said the committee on printing had twenty-seven members who were divided into three factions and the bill as reported from the committee was a compromise bill accepted by all these factions.

Mr. Moody, of Haywood, demanded the previous question; demand sustained.

The vote being on the substitute offered by Mr. Starbuck, upon a call of the roll was defeated by a vote of ayes 14, noes 30. Those voting in the affirmative were Senators Abell, Adams, Brown, Carver, Dowd, Fowler, Lindsay, Marshall, Mitchell, Paddison, Sanders, Starbuck, White of Alamance, White of Alexander.—14.

Those voting in the negative were Senators Ammons, Bellamy, Black, Candler, Cook, Dalby, Dula, Farthing, Forbes, Fortune, Grant, Herbert, Hoover, Hurley, McCaskey, Mewborne, Moody of Haywood, Moody of Stanly, Norris, Parsons, Rice, Sharpe, Shaw, Sigmon, Snipes, Stephens, Taylor, Wall, Westmoreland and White of Perquimans.—30.

The question recurring upon the original bill as offered by the committee on printing, Mr. McCaskey offered an amendment that "bids shall be received by the committee from all persons regardless of party." Withdrawn.

Mr. Sigmon offered an amendment that all bids shall be accompanied by a certified check of $500 for the faithful performance of the contract; lost.

The bill passed its second reading. The rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading; sent to House of Representatives without engrossment.

149, senate bill, for the improvement of the public roads of North Carolina.

As soon as the bill was read by its title, Mr. Fortune, the author of the bill, demanded the previous question, which was sustained.

Upon a call of the roll the bill failed to pass by a vote of 20 to 21.

Those voting in the affirmative were Senators Ammons, Bellamy, Black, Candler, Carver, Cook, Dalby, Dula, Forbes, Fortune, Herbert, Hurley, Marshall, Mewborne, Moody, of Haywood: Moody, of Stanley: Morris, Sigmon, White, of Alexander: White of Perquimans—20.

Those voting in the negative were Senators Abell, Adams, Dowd, Farthing, Fowler, Grant, Lindsay, McCaskey, Mitchell, Paddison, Parsons, Sanders, Sharpe, Snipes, Starbuck, Stephens, Taylor, Wall, Westmoreland, White, of Alamance—21.

Those voting in the negative mostly did so because they understood yesterday that certain gross defects of the bill would be permitted to be rectified on the third reading of the bill, but the action of demanding the previous question on the bill without any opportunity to perfect it, caused some of its friends to oppose it. It savored of gag rule, and that was no doubt the cause of its defeat.

Mr. Grant moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass and that it be referred to the committee on roads. The motion to reconsider prevailed and the bill was referred to the committee on roads for amendments.

On motion the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m., today.

HOUSE.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. D. H. Tuttle, of this city. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The following petitions were introduced and referred:

Standing committees reported. The bill to authorize the appointment of women as notaries public was reported without prejudice, and various other bills which were referred to them were reported and placed on the calendar.

ENROLLED BILLS.

The following bills were enrolled and signed by the Speaker:

Act relating to working convicts in Bertie county; to amend the laws of 1893; to allow commissioners to levy a special tax; resolution asking for information from State Treasurer; to repeal a chapter of public laws of 1893; resolution inviting representatives of the Cotton States Exposition to appear before the Assembly this evening at 8 o'clock.

Chair laid before the House the report of State Treasurer in reply to resolution of enquiry as to appropriations to the University.

Hileman asking for information from the commissioner of agriculture; calendar.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were presented and referred:

561, by Alexander, to reduce the bonds of officers of Tyrrell county; finance.

570, Hopkins, in relation to taking fish by nets; to the committee on fish interests.

574, Baker, to amend the Code; to the committee on the judiciary.

576, Smith of Stanly, to prevent the desecration of churches; to the committee on propositions and grievances.

577, White of Bladen, to amend the laws of 1893; to the committee on the judiciary.

578, Bean, to make the wire-fence law applicable to Randolph county; to the committee on propositions and grievances.

579, Peace, to abolish county superintendent and board of education in Vance county; to the committee on education.

580, Hileman, to grant a pension to Bloom of Carbarrus county; pensions.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Norman, of Surry, Chilcutt, Phillips, of Randolph, and one or two other members.

Mr. Burnham moved to take house bill 59 from table and refer to committee on finance. The request was granted.

581, Mewborne by request, resolution to investigate election law in Hanging Dog township, Cherokee county. This created a laugh and brought Mr. Campbell to his feet; refered to counties, cities and townships.

8 senate, house 455, regulating the issuance of evidences of debt; tabled.

313, house resolution, for relief of the widow of Capt. Adam Warner, authorizes the treasurer to pay her balance of salary, $1,252 due her husband as captain of patrol steamer under the shell-fish commission.

Mr. Hileman stated that the law of 1893 creating the shell-fish commission, provided that the officers should be paid by that commission. Other services here who have not been paid by the commission and they will be asking us to pay them.

Mr. McClammy read the recommendation of the Governor and advocated the payment of the claim. It is a meritorious case.

Mr Hileman asked if the law did not provide for the payment of the salaries of the officers of that commission out of funds raised by the commission.

Mr. Turner: Did Adam Warner expect to receive his pay from the shell-fish commissioners or from the State?

Mr. McClammy: It does not lie in the mouth of any gentleman to say what Adam Warner, who is now in his grave, expected.

The bill was discussed at some length and then passed over informally.

Mr. Peebles spoke in favor of the bill. He voted against this bill on yesterday; but since he had learned that they only took girls unde 17 years of age he was prepared to vote for it. He would vote to reconsider this matter and to refer it to the committee on education.

Mr. Woodard voted against the bill on yesterday because he thought it would be setting a bad precedent. There are many other charitable institutions in the State just as worthy that will be asking like for appropriations. In the second place, this was a work that ought to be done by the churches. The churches in many places have already undertaken this work. That which the Christian religion cannot reform cannot be reformed. I believe in this work, but it is not a work to be kept up by appropriations from the State Treasury.

Mr. Hileman objected to the appropriation because already the expenses of the State were $80,000 more than its income.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Starbuck, Lusk, McClammy, Ray, White, Smith of Gates and Young in favor of the bill and Woodard, Hileman, Mitchell, Monroe, Phillips, of Pitt, Mitchell and Robinson against it. Finally a vote was reached by calling the previous question and the vote to take from the table was carried by the casting vote of the speaker, the House standing 50 ayes and 50 noes.

On the motion to refer to the committee on education, the debate continued till near the hour for adjournment. The motion to refer was lost and the bill failed to pass.

The Speaker laid before the house a message from the senate stating that they had passed senate resolution 230, that both houses meet tomorrow at 10 a. m. and adjourn at 11:30 to give the members of the General Assembly an opportunity of attending the ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone of the monument of Col. L. L. Polk. The house concurred in the resolution; also senate resolution 309, to provide for letting the public printing to the lowest bidder.

The house then adjourned till 8 p. m.

THE PRINTING BILL AMENDED.

Reduction of Salaries in the Senate--Bill to Cut Salaries of Railroad Commissioners from $2,000 to $1,500--Senator Rice Mounts the Band-Wagon.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH—29TH DAY.

The Senate was called to order by the President pro tempore, Franck.

Prayer was offered by Senator Ammons, of Madison.

The journal of Wednesday was partially read, and on motion of Mr. Hoover further reading was dispensed with.

THE MORNING HOUR.

Petitions were presented and referred as follows:

McCaskey, petition from ladies of the W. C. T. U. asking for a reformatory: penal institutions.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

were submitted from standing committees as follows: Abell and Lindsay from federal relations; by Rice, Ammons, Norris and Dowd from corporations; by Parsons from education; by White, of Alexander, from finance.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Moody, of Haywood, bill making an appropriation to assist in maintaining the Lindley Training School; referred to committee on education.

THE CALENDAR.

On motion of Mr. Candler, the calendar was placed at the disposition of the presiding officer for the day.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

Senate bill, 11, bill to amend section 607 Code of civil procedure, to permit a private person to bring action in the name of the State without consent of the Attorney General, State not to be liable for any costs.

Mr. Cook in explaining this bill, said it was to enable any person who is elected and deprived of his office by a usurper, to bring his action in the name of the State without going before the Attorney General and making out his case to that officer's satisfaction and obtaining his consent to bring his action. It provides that the complainant may sue in *forma pauperis*.

The bill passes its second and third readings.

Senate bill, 34 to amend section 2 chapter 20, laws 1891. This bill reduces the salary of railroad commissioners from $2,000 to $1,500.

The bill was opposed by many but passed its second reading.

The president pro tem ordered the bill to be read a third time when objection was raised.

Mr. Starbuck moved to suspend the rules that the bill might be put on its third reading.

Mr. Cook thought action on this matter should not be too hurried. It was a most important matter and this bill was calculated to cripple the usefulness of the railroad commission.

Mr. Starbuck favored the bill and thought it ought to pass right now. He thought $1,500 was enough salary for the commissioners. It was all bosh that good, suitable men could not be found to fill the position on that salary.

Mr. Hoover said he noticed that every proposition to reduce the expensive administration of State officers met with opposition. He came here for retrenchment and reform, and would vote to reduce high salaries all he could. It did not take all the time of these commissioners to transact the business of the Railroad Commission. They had lots of time, some of them even had time to stump the State in the interests of their party. He favored a cut in all high salaries, and wanted to go on record as such and on this bill he demanded the ayes and noes.

Mr. Adams hoped the rules would not be suspended. This matter was of too much importance to be railroaded through the Senate. It was of interest to all the people of the State. He noticed that these propositions to reduce salaries and fees came from a source where there were none to be reduced. He opposed the reduction of the fees or salaries of all officers. These offices being creations of the legislature, this bill will effect those who hold the office under the law now, as well as the new commissioners to be elected by the General Assembly. This railroad commission is a most important court, and should be sustained by ample means to assure the very best results, and secure the best men to fill the places; and any hasty action on this line was calculated to cripple the interests of the people.

Mr. Fowler favored the bill, and upon a point of order being raised, said he wanted to circumlocate—he wanted to go around till he reached the main question and the bill itself; he desired to postpone and investigate any and all important matters.

The motion to suspend the rules was sustained, and Mr. Starbuck demanded the ayes and noes.

Mr. Cook sent forward an amendment to strike out $1,500 and insert $1,850; lost.

Mr. Rice, an amendment to strike out $1,500 and insert $1000, saying if the supporters of the bill were really in earnest, he desired to mount the sand wagon and join in the procession: lost.

Mr. Starbuck demanded the previous question, but withdrew it by request.

Moody, of Haywood, opposed the bill. The commission was a judicial body and required the best of talent. This resolution would be a fatal mistake, and be calculated to degrade the office and draw away men best capable to fill the position. Talent demanded its price, and such legislation was not in the interest of the whole people.

Mr. Paddison thought it strange that when a proposition to reduce salaries and fees it was harped about as being only catering to a popular sentiment. He believed the bill was correct and just to the people of North Carolina. Our offices had honors attached to them and the cry about not finding men to fill them unless they carried high salaries was all fiction. There can be found men to be railroad commissioners at $1,500. It is just it is righteous and for the benefit of the whole people. He only wished to put office holders a little nearer the level of the common people.

Mr. Starbuck resumed his demand for the previous question which was sustained and upon a call of the roll the bill passed its third reading, ayes 32—noes 7.

Those voting in the affirmative were Senators Ammons, Bellamy, Black, Candler, Carver, Dalby, Dula, Farthing, Fortune, Fowler, Franks, Herbert, Hoover, Henley, Lindsay, Marshall, McCaskey, Mewborne, Moody, of Stanly, Norris, Paddison, Parsons, Sanders, Sharp, Shaw, Snipes, Starbuck, Stephens, Taylor, Wall, White, of Alexander, White, of Perquimans—32.

Those voting in the negative were Senators Adams, Cook, Dowd, Mercer, Moody, of Haywood, Rice and White, of Alexander.

118, senate bill, bill to incorporate the Bank of Greenville on its second reading.

Pending action on this bill the Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock a. m., today.

The joint resolution creating a special joint committee on retrenchment and reform having been ratified, the president pro tem appoints as the Senate branch of that committee, Senators Paddison, Adams and Herbert.

In Wednesday's report the printer says in quoting Mr. Westmoreland's remarks: "This might put the printing in the hands of the lowest bidder." It should have read, "This might *not* put the printing in the hands of the lowest bidder." REPORTER.

HOUSE.

Yesterday was a raw day, the ground was covered with snow and sleet and the air was thick with moisture. Old men complained of rheumatism, and many were absent from their seats in the house at 10 a. m., when Speaker Walser called the house to order and Rev. Mr. Woodard, of Swain county, led his fellow members in earnest prayer for divine guidance.

The journal was partially read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

were presented, as follows:

Wooten, of Lenoir, papers in contested election case of Newsom vs. Winborne: to the committee on privileges and elections.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wooten, for the committee on corporations, reported several bills acted on by that committee.

Mesars Grizzard, Winborne, and Baker made reports from the judiciary committee.

Mr. Burnham reported unfavorably one bill referred to the committee on health.

NEW BILLS.

New bills reaching to the number of 600 were introduced and referred as follows:

Vick, 586, to prevent the spreading of disease among hogs and other animals referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

Norman, 589, to prevent the felling of timber in Mitchell river in Surry county; propositions and grievances.

Smith, 592, to compel the attendance of children in the public schools; referred to the committee on education.

Turner, of Mitchell, 594, to change state grant 605; referred to committee on corporations.

Crews, 595, to prevent shooting air rifles in the State; propositions and grievances.

Duffy, 596, to amend section 1, chapter 318, laws of 1893; judiciary.

Smith, of Gates, 598, to amend chapter 147, laws of 1887; judiciary.

Wooten, 599, to amend section 214, laws of 1893; judiciary.

ENGROSSED BILLS.

The committee reported that the following bills which passed the house had been properly engrossed: 363, 316, 208, 346, 63, 211, 210, 232, 338, 224, 160 and resolution 288. [The titles of these bills as they were introduced and again when they were passed, have already been given in previous reports of the house proceedings.]

The rest of the morning was consumed in discussing and amending the senate resolution to let out the public printing to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Young wanted the bill referred back to the house committee on printing. Said he was a member of that committee and had never seen the bill.

Mr. Ray sent forward an amendment requiring the bidder to deposit a check of $500 with the State treasurer and give bond for the faithful performance of work in the sum of $10,000.

Mr. McClammy sent up an amendment to make the bond $15,000 and the deposit with the treasurer $500.

Mr. Young moved to amend by inserting "and the bids shall be opened at a stated time in the presence of all the bidders who may desire to attend."

Mr. Turner sent forward an amendment to Mr. McClammy's amendment.

Mr. Ray spoke to his amendment.

Mr. French asked if $5,000 was not the amount of the bond under which the state printing was now done.

Mr. Ray was willing to discuss this question even though he should "run the risk of being censured again by that able body of preachers on the CAUCASIAN for consuming time."

Mr. Keithly explained that the bill required the printing to be let out to a "responsible bidder." That meant one who was responsible in the eyes of the law, one able to give a justified bond. In a very hoarse voice, rendered indistinct by a moustache as large as the Governor's, he paid his respects to the gentleman from Wake who wanted this bill referred to him. He said we were wasting time needlessly. If this bill were amended, it would have to be sent back to the Senate again for concurrence and he hoped that all of these amendments would therefore be voted down.

Mr. McClammy accepted an amendment from Mr. French to insert the words "certified" before "bond". He was also willing to make the bond $10,000 instead of $15,000. Mr. Ray called for the ayes and noes on his amendment. Vote to amend stood, ayes 91, noes 3.

Mr. Peebles demanded the ayes and noes on Young's amendment. The vote stood, ayes 78, noes 0; many not voting.

Mr. Ray sent forward another amendment, "that certified checks shall be endorsed by the holder."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Gates, moved that the bill be read again.

The Chair stated that the bill had been read already twice this morning and that it was not the fault of the house that the gentleman did not hear it.

The bill was read again.

Mr. McClammy gave notice of another amendment.

Mr. McKenzie had a few words to say.

Mr. McClammy got the floor and yielded to Mr. Ray.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Democrats voted to sustain the call.

Mr. Smith, of Gates, gave notice that he would explain his vote.

The amendment was lost; yeas, 37; nays, 54.

The bill, as amended, then passed its third reading and was sent the to Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Cox gave notice that he would call up the majority report in the contested election case of Dixon vs. Mewborne on Friday at 12 o'clock.

Papers in the case of Parker vs. Peebles were turned over to the committee on privileges and elections, and the House adjourned at 11:45 till 9 o'clock day at 11 o'clock that the members might have an opportunity of attending the laying of the corner-stone of the Polk monument. It was announced that owing to the very inclement weather, the procession would go in the street cars from Metropolitan Hall to Oakwood Cemetery.

THE COTTON STATES EXPOSITION.

A Delegation of Prominent Men in the City Looking After the Interests of the Great Southern Fair.

There arrived in the city yesterday a delegation of brainy-looking and handsome gentlemen from the city of Atlanta.

They came as representatives of the Cotton States and International Exposition, which is to be held in Atlanta in the year of grace 1895; and they have made a most favorable and effective impression.

The members of the delegation are: Messrs. C. A. Collier, president of the Exposition; H. C. Cabaness, of the Atlanta Journal; Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution; Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia; J. J. Spalding, C. L. Pettigrew, Alex Smith, F. P. Rice, T. A. Closs, T. B. Neal, A. W. Smith, E. P. Black, all of Atlanta.

During the afternoon yesterday they called on Governor Carr, and at four o'clock, by special appointment, met the General Assembly agricultural committees of both houses, in the board room of the agricultural building.

When the committees and visitors had assembled, Chairman Lineback, of the house committee on agriculture, rapped the meeting to order. He stated that he and the members of the committee were delighted to meet the committee from the Atlanta Exposition, and that any matters they might wish to suggest would be heard with pleasure.

Mr. Clark Howell, for the visiting committee, addressed the legislative committees on the Cotton States Exposition, giving an outline of its scope and plans. He stated that the fundamental basis of the movement was to take some step looking to closer trade relations between this country and the countries south of us. At this time four-fifths of the trade of the South American and Central American republics went to European countries, while the very natural course and conditions were that such trade should lie between them and our country. He gave a brief statement of the progress of the Exposition. He was complimentary to this state in the course of his remarks, stating that he did not think he was quite so anxious to have North Carolina make an exhibit at Atlanta as he had been before he arrived here; for since he had seen such evidences of wealth and varied resources as were visible in the state museum, he feared that the state would overshadow Georgia by the richness of its exhibit.

Mr. Spalding also addressed the committees, giving a comprehensive talk on the material and financial status of the exposition. He said the company now had in tangible and real assets, between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 capital, and that its success was assured. It was evident that the movement would go far beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who were managing it. There were already declarations that Brazil, Venezuela, Italy, England, Austria and other countries would have exhibits, and the states that had so far decided to have exhibits were Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, California, New Mexico, South Carolina (unofficially), Tennessee and probably Illinois. He spoke of the exposition as a grand medium for advertising the resources of a State. He remarked that attention was already being directed to the South by existing conditions. He believed that the first breezes of prosperity would blow toward the South and the State that had its sails spread would get the benefit of those breezes.

Other interesting talks were made by Messrs C. L. Pettigrew, Alex Smith, auditor of the Exposition, and Frank Rice. Every one of the speakers possess the persuasive power of eloquence. Each of them was profusely complimentary of the State, referring to its superb exhibit at the World's Fair, its marvelous variety of resources, climate, etc., and expressed the most fervent hope and wish that North Carolina would make an exhibit.

Mr. Smith said the Exposition could not afford to let North Carolina stay away. Mr. Rice said he had seen the display made by North Carolina at all the expositions—had been to every one since the war—had always expected to see North Carolina represented—had asked about it the very first thing and had always found it. He therefore expected to see it at Atlanta.

FOR THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

A bill is pending in the House appropriating $20,000 for the purpose of making a State exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition. The bill provides that $3,000 of this amount shall be applied to making a special ladies' exhibit, and $3,000 to making an exhibit of the progress of the colored people.

A committee representing the ladies appeared before the agricultural committees of the legislature last evening, and asked that the sum apportioned for the ladies' exhibit be increased to $5,000.

THE DAILY CAUCASIAN during the Legislature $1.00.

JUDGE WALTER CLARK

USES AND ENDORSES THE

Electropoise

TRADE MARK.

"Cures when all else fails."

North Carolina Supreme Court.

WALTER CLARK, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26, 1894.

We have found the Electropoise very valuable—especially for children. I got one last May, and I am sure I have saved three times its cost already in doctors' and drug store bills. From my experience with it, and observation, I can safely recommend it.

Yours truly, WALTER CLARK.

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This is a time when a parent's responsibility is greatest. It is not enough to tell the boy what he ought to become. Most boys are not overly susceptible to didactic teaching. You can usually lead him a mile easier than you can drive him a rod. See that he has the proper surroundings, and a little encouragement, and it is surprising how readily he develops a taste for the best in literature. Let that taste be developed, and there is little danger as to his future.

It was

Dr. Phillips Brooks

Who said: "Show me what books a boy reads, and I will read you his destiny."

How important it is, then, that your home should be provided with books of the highest character.

Fairy tales, and even, perhaps, "Buffalo Bill" stories, have their place as developers of a taste for reading, a sort of literary milk, as it were, but unless the boy soon shows a preference for the stronger meat of practical knowledge, history, travel, etc., you may be sure that he is mentally unsound, or that there has been something radically wrong in his education.

The Encyclopædia Britannica has rightly been termed "the concentrated essence of the whole world's wisdom." Let your boy read its interesting pages, and he will soon look with disdain upon "flashy" literature. We are continually underestimating a boy's capacity for large ideas. There is nothing so attractive as truth. Give him the material out of which to construct large ideas. Put Britannica in the home, where he can consult it continually, and as he attains manhood he will find no place in literary or professional life to which he may not aspire.

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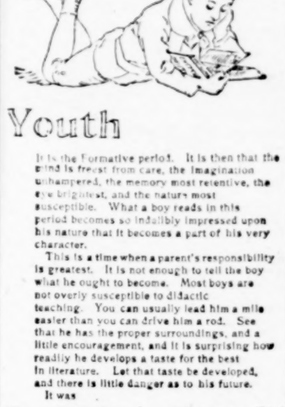

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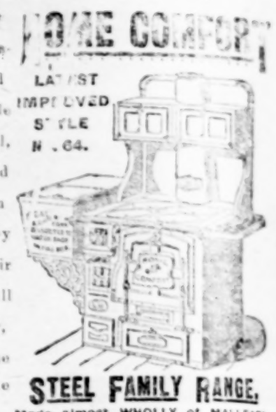

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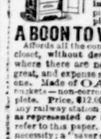

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